Mr Matthew Mason

THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1798. [N° 1898]

NEWPORT: (*Rhode-Island*) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

To be Sold by
PATIENCE VILETT,
At her House near the Synagogue.

SOME genteel new Fashion Mahogany FURNITURE, viz. —A Bureau, Pembroke Table, Chairs, &c. —a Birch Pembroke Table—a Pair of large genteel Looking Glasses, and smaller Ditto; a Bed; Bedsteads; Windsor Chairs; and sundry other Things.

Newport, August 20, 1798.

FOR SALE,

A Pleasant STAND in Broad-street—containing, a Dwelling House and Barn, a Well of Water, a large Garden, containing One and an Half Acres of Land, adjoining Four Streets.

Also, Sixteen Acres of good Land, within One Hundred Rods of the same.

JOSEPH ALLEN.

Newport, August 20, 1798.

MR. BERNON respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Newport, that he has just arrived in Town, where he proposes to stay but a few Days.

During which Time he will repair or put in Tune such Harpsichords or Piano Fortes as may be out of Order.

Those Persons who may please to employ him in that Business, may find him at his Lodgings, at Mr. REYNOLDS's in Thames-street, near the Market.

Newport, August 21, 1798.

Wanted, immediately,

A WET NURSE, with a good Breast of Milk, that can be well recommended. — Inquire of the Printer.

Newport, August 20, 1798.

Boarding and Lodging.

THE Subscriber informs the Public, and those Ladies and Gentlemen in particular, who may visit this Island either for Health or Pleasure, that he improves a House about Nine Miles from Town, on the East Road, very pleasantly situated; where they may be accommodated with BOARDING and LODGING, or with Rooms ready furnished, and every Attention paid to make their Situation agreeable, by their humble Servant,

ROBERT S. BABCOCK.

N. B.—Good Accommodations for Horses and Carriages.

Portsmouth, August 20, 1798.

TAKEN from the Boat-House of JOSEPH CUNDALL, on the 15th Instant, a pale green BOAT, with a black Stern, upper Streak black—has been painted red the inside—and is Eleven Feet Keel. Whoever will give Information of said Boat to the Subscriber, shall be generously rewarded for their Trouble.

EDWARD COOK.

Portsmouth, August 16 1798.

TO BE LET,

ONE Half of a large HOUSE, in a pleasant Part of the Town.—Inquire of the Printer,

Newport, August 20, 1798.

For Sale, by
THOMAS HANDY,

At the Sugar-House lately improved by Messieurs OVERING & AUCHMUTY,

Sngle and double-refined, and Lump Sugar, by the Quantity, or single Lb.—Also, MOLASSES of a superior Quality for retailing.

Pictures to be Sold.

EIGHTEEN Original PICTURES of FLEMISH SCHOOL, with Elegant Frames, to be Sold together. Inquire of the Printer.

Robert Lawton,

Respectfully acquaints his Customers, and the Public in general, that he has just received, and has for Sale at his Store, in Thames-street, opposite Mr. GEORGE GIBBS's a large and complete Assortment of DRY GOODS, suitable for the approaching Season, consisting of

SUPERFINE and 2d Broadcloths, and Cassimeres—a great Variety of Fancy Vesting; Coatings; Baizes; Flannels; Elasticks and Plains; Calicoes and Chintzes; Sattins; Modes; Lutestrings; Taffinies, &c. &c.

Also, Ladies' Satin, Beaver and Common HATS; Gentlemens', Yeoman and Crown Ditto; low priz'd Mens' and Boys' Ditto, with a Variety of other Articles.

For SALE, by
John Handy,
At his Store on his Wharf,

ROCK SALT, by the Hundred Bushels, or less Quantity.

ALSO,
A few Barrels brown SUGAR.

Thomas Green
At the BUCK, near the Red Market,

Having just Imported, a FRESH SUPPLY of
ENGLISH and *INDIA*
GOODS,

Has now on Hand, a very extensive Assortment, which he is selling at the usual low Prices!——And,

N B While he feels very grateful to his good Customers, for past Favours, and begs a Continuance of the same, earnestly entreats those, who are delinquent, in Town and Country, to discharge their respective Obligations.

N. B Home made CLOTHS taken in Pay, as heretofore.

To be Sold, by
SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD,

WEST-INDIA and New-England RUM, by the Hogshead or Barrel.
BRANDY and GENEVA, by the Pipe or Barrel.
Good MOLASSES, for Retailing, by the Hogshead or Barrel.
Brown SUGAR, by the Hogshead or Barrel.
Fine and superfine FLOUR, by the Barrel.
Hyson TEA, by the Dozen or Pound.
Bohea TEA, by the Half Chest.

On COMMISSION.

A Schooner of 62 Tons Burthen, will carry 540 Barrels, One Year old, completely rigged; with 3 Cables and Anchors, a fast hauler, and fit for a Packet;—One Half or the Whole to be Sold, or, if not, will take a Freight to any Part of the United States, on the shortest Notice.

Sundry Dwelling Houses, Stores in different Parts of this Town, Cheap for Cash.

He carries on the Baking Business in all its Branches;—Has on Hand a Quantity of Ship and Cabin Bread, baked from any improved Sort of Flour.—He gives the highest Price for GOLD and SILVER.

☞ *Just received and to be Sold by the Printer hereof, a few Copies of the Reverend Mr.* HAY'S *DISCOURSE on the FEDERAL FAST, May 9th,* 1798

Printed at the pressing Solicitation of those who heard it.

From the CONNECTICUT COURANT.

No. II.

IN my last I promised to state, in future, some reasons why we might rationally expect a minister from France, *apparently* commissioned to treat of all matters of difference between the two countries, and to re-establish a peace.

The first which I assign is, that the Jacobins still say that "*Peace is yet attainable*" Were it necessary to introduce particulars in proof of this, I would refer to Mr. Gallatin's speeches in Congress, toward the close of the last session I would refer the reader to Mr. "Livingston's Resolution," which he *laid in* on the same subject. I would refer to that abundance of regret which has been poured out, for some months past, that the Instructions and Despatches were made public. (It will be remembered that none but jacobins have expressed any regret on this account.) But evidence of the fact, sufficient to remove every doubt on this subject, presents itself to the mind of every man who falls within the political atmosphere of jacobins. "*Cantilenam eandem canunt.*" They still sing to the same tune that, "peace is yet attainable," and what is worse, they insinuate that the President has never been sincere in any of his endeavours to obtain a pacific negociation—or we should long since have had ours amicably closed. The President of the United States has declared he will never send another minister to France until he is assured he will be received as the minister of an INDEPENDENT nation. Now the question arises, if peace is yet attainable, as the jacobins pretend, how is it to be procured, except the French send a minister here to treat of peace? Do the jacobins expect that the Directory will send a man here to assure the President, that if he will send another minister to France, he shall be received in the manner prescribed? From their intimate acquaintance with the French policy, they ought to know the French character better than to think so. I need not ask, if they expect Mr. Gerry to stay in France, and to *negociate* after having been recalled. But it will be proper to enquire how peace is attainable with France, unless the French government send a minister here to negociate? The next reason which I shall assign for believing that the French *will* send a minister here, is

That they undoubtedly think the conquest of the United States of consequence sufficient to induce them to it. From the time that they deputed Genet, they have had a settled design to "*divide and conquer*" the United States. He and his successors, laboured with unabating assiduity to accomplish this design. In the progress of their pursuit, much time, and much money have been expended to bring it to maturity. When Talleyrand wrote his letter to Bache, he undoubtedly thought it was nearly ripe for execution. But he was mistaken. Had he known that the first despatches from our Envoys had reached here, *and been published* his letter would have appeared with a very different complexion. However; they had made one mistake, and the object was now to repair it. Their agents *here*, immediately cried out "It is a pity the last accounts and Despatches have been made public, because peace might yet have been obtained, *if this had not been done.*" They pretended to fear that this proceeding of our government would incense the Directory and make them refuse any *other terms which might be proffered by our government* But that was not the real ground of their fear. Their apprehensions were of a different kind, and they have been realized. They feared that the effect of the despatches would be *such as it has been* viz. a spirited opposition to the French, *among our* "*People*"—an utter abhorrence of their venality and perfidy—a decided UNION in support of our government and defence of the constitution—and, lastly, surrender the Executive popular, to despite of all their efforts to render it otherwise. All this has been effected by the despatches and instructions—yet they say "Peace is still attainable." How then is it attainable, except the French send a minister here to negociate? After all the pains which the French have taken to subjugate us, it is not to be expected that they will relinquish the enterprize, so long as there remains the least well grounded hope that they may succeed. Let it be noticed that "*Peace*" on their terms, is tantamount to subjugation. If any one doubts this fact, let him remember Switzerland, Holland, Geneva, &c. &c. They propound peace, while they are attempting to Divide—having divided, they conquer—having conquered, they boast that they have "made the People Free" and having made the people free, they also make the people pay for it, in contributions "*of as much as they are able to pay*"* [illegible] they de-

* *See the first Despatches from our Envoys at Paris.*

pute ministers, and their ministers, we have realized, are fit instruments to *negociate* with the government, and to practise with the people. They intended to frighten us by withdrawing their minister. They have not done this, and now they will try to conciliate us by sending a new minister with *fresh* instructions. But I think we all know Frenchmen too well to trust them any farther.—Their object in sending a minister here, *will not be to settle peace on just terms.* They have no thought of indemnifying us for our losses by their illegal captures and condemnations. They hope to repair their mistakes—*to gain time*—induce the Americans once more to disarm their vessels, *and venture out*, that themselves may reap another plentiful harvest—and, eventually, to divide us from our government, by "their Diplomatic skill," and to conquer us by their arms.

The next reason which I shall assign is, that Bache, some weeks since, announced that the French had called in all their privateers, and prohibited them to capture American vessels. Bache has often announced that facts had taken place in France, relative to this country, several weeks before the news could possibly reach here; and the news has, when it arrived, proved that he told nearly the truth. This shews that the conduct which the French have observed toward us, has been dictated in this country, and to lure were the party, that they should have their dictates obeyed by the French since they acted in connection, that Bache their oracle, has actually told that the facts had taken place, several weeks before it could possibly be known in this country. He has foretold that the French had, in consequence of the success of Mr. Gerry's *separate* negociation, called in all their privateers. If any one doubts, whether these privateers will be called in, let him look at the two Articles, published in your paper of last Monday, one of which was signed † Hadouville, and both of which were posted in the West-Indies. This is a clue which we may follow trace back to the mother country, from the West-India colonies; and the next intelligence, which we hear from France, I very much fear, will be, that the Directory has deputed a minister to come to the United States, to enter upon an amicable negociation. Should such an one come, he will hold a "language *official*, and a language *confidential*"—he will bring the olive branch in one hand, and instructions to "Divide and Conquer" in the other. SELDEN.

† *The reader is desired to remember this man's letter which was published in this country a few weeks after the first Despatches were published. In that letter he denies that the Directory had employed Messrs X. Y. and Z. as their agents. His own conduct is regulated by a genuine French policy; and though he gasconades one day and humbles himself the next, they are both calculated by a finesse policy, which is best promoted in this way.*

Foreign Intelligence.

PARIS, May 29

SIX thousand Monks expelled from Rome, have met with a very gracious reception in the Sardinian territories on the recommendation of the King. They gain their livelihood, by selling eggs at 50s a piece.

Letters from Trieste state, that the arms, placed over the gate of the Hotel of the French Ambassador at Trieste, were bespattered with mud, in the course of the night. The Baron Brigido, the Governor, not only apologized, but even offered a reward for the discovery of the offenders; notwithstanding which, the French Consul quitted Trieste, on the following day.

The contributions upon Francopia, Suabia, Bavaria, must soon be collected. In the late treaty with the elector of Bavaria, the French reserved for themselves, the pictures of the galleries of Mannheim and Dusseldorff.

The Austrian government have prohibited in Venice, the introduction of any foreign Gazettes, except those of Germany and England.

The French troops on the Venetian frontiers, have been reinforced. They now amount to 50 000.

May 30.

There is no doubt of an ALLIANCE OFFENSIVE AND DEFENSIVE, between the Courts of BERLIN AND PETERSBURGH, in which it is annexed, that SWEDEN has made itself a party.—L'ECHO.

The Court of Berlin is at this hour the theatre of the most important political affairs.—Conferences are itself only held between the Russian and English Ambassadors, and those of the Northern Courts, who send off couriers without intermission.

Mr Matthew Mason

THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1798. [N° 1898]

NEWPORT: (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

To be Sold by
PATIENCE VILETT,
At her House near the Synagogue,

SOME genteel new Fashion Mahogany FURNITURE, viz. —A Bureau, Pembroke Table, Chairs, &c. —a Birch Pembroke Table—a Pair of large genteel Looking Glasses, and smaller Ditto; a Bed; Bedsteads; Windsor Chairs; and sundry other Things.

Newport, August 20, 1798.

FOR SALE,

A Pleasant STAND in Broad-street—containing, a Dwelling House and Barn, a Well of Water, a large Garden, containing One and an Half Acres of Land, adjoining Four Streets.

Also, Sixteen Acres of good Land, within One Hundred Rods of the same.

JOSEPH ALLEN.

Newport, August 20, 1798.

MR. BERNON respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Newport, that he has just arrived in Town, where he proposes to stay but a few Days.

During which Time he will repair or put in Tune such Harpsichords or Piano Fortes as may be out of Order.

Those Persons who may please to employ him in that Business, may find him at his Lodgings, at Mr. REYNOLDS's in Thames-street, near the Market.

Newport, August 21, 1798.

Wanted, immediately,

A WET NURSE, with a good Breast of Milk, that can be well recommended. — Inquire of the Printer.

Newport, August 20, 1798.

Boarding and Lodging.

THE Subscriber informs the Public, and those Ladies and Gentlemen in particular, who may visit this Island either for Health or Pleasure, that he improves a House about Nine Miles from Town, on the East Road, very pleasantly situated; where they may be accommodated with BOARDING and LODGING, or with Rooms ready furnished, and every Attention paid to make their Situation agreeable, by their humble Servant,

ROBERT S. BABCOCK.

N. B.—Good Accommodations for Horses and Carriages.

Portsmouth, August 20, 1798.

TAKEN from the Boat-House of JOSEPH CUNDALL, on the 15th Instant, a pale green BOAT, with a black Stern, upper Streak black—has been painted red the inside—and is Eleven Feet Keel. Whoever will give Information of said Boat to the Subscriber, shall be generously rewarded for their Trouble.

EDWARD COOK.

Portsmouth, August 16 1798.

TO BE LET,

ONE Half of a large HOUSE, in a pleasant Part of the Town.—Inquire of the Printer,

Newport, August 20, 1798.

For Sale, by
THOMAS HANDY,
at the Sugar-House lately improved by Messieurs OVERING & AUCHMUTY,

Sngle and double-refined, and Lump Sugar, by the Quantity, or single Lo—Also, MOLASSES of a superior Qu for retailing.

ctures to be Sold.

EVEN Original PICTURES of FLEMISH SCHOOL, with Elegant Gilt Frames, to be Sold together inquire of the Printer.

Robert Lawton,

Respectfully acquaints his Customers, and the Public in general, that he has just received, and has for Sale at his Store, in Thames-street, opposite Mr. GEORGE GIBBS's, a large and complete Assortment of DRY GOODS, suitable for the approaching Season, consisting of

SUPERFINE and 2d Broadcloths, and Cassimeres—a great Variety of Fancy Vesting; Coatings; Baizes; Flannels; Elasticks and Plains; Calicoes and Chintzes; Sattins; Modes; Lutestrings; Tiffanies, &c. &c.

Also, Ladies' Satin, Beaver and Common HATS; Gentlemens', Yeoman and Crown Ditto; low priz'd Mens' and Boys' Ditto, with a Variety of other Articles.

For SALE, by
John Handy,
At his Store on his Wharf,

ROCK SALT, by the Hundred Bushels, or less Quantity.

ALSO,
A few Barrels brown SUGAR.

Thomas Green
At the BUCK, near the Red Market,
Having just Imported, a FRESH SUPPLY of
ENGLISH and *INDIA*
GOODS,

Has now on Hand, a very extensive Assortment, which he is selling at the usual low Prices!——And,

N B. While he feels very grateful to his good Customers, for past Favours, and begs a Continuance of the same, earnestly entreats those, who are delinquent, in Town and Country, to discharge their respective Obligations.

N. B. Home made CLOTHS taken in Pay, as heretofore.

To be Sold, by
SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD,

WEST-INDIA and New-England RUM, by the Hogshead or Barrel.
BRANDY and GENEVA, by the Pipe or Barrel.
Good MOLASSES, for Retailing, by the Hogshead or Barrel.
Brown SUGAR, by the Hogshead or Barrel.
Fine and Superfine FLOUR, by the Barrel.
Hyson TEA, by the Dozen, or Pound.
Bohea TEA, by the Half Chest.

On COMMISSION.

A Schooner of 62 Tons Burthen, will carry 540 Barrels, One Year old, completely rigged; with 3 Cables and Anchors, a fast Sailer, and fit for a Packet:—One Half or the Whole to be Sold, or, if not, will take a Freight to any Part of the United States, on the shortest Notice.

Sundry Dwelling Houses, situate in different Parts of this Town, Cheap for Cash.

He carries on the Baking Business in all its Branches.——He has on Hand, a Quantity of Ship and Cabin Bread, cheaper than any imported of equal Quality. He gives the highest Price for Old GOLD and SILVER.

☞ *Just received and to be Sold by the Printer hereof, a few Copies of the Reverend Mr.* THAYER'S *DISCOURSE on the FEDERAL FAST. May 9th,* 1798.

Printed at the pressing Solicitation of those who heard it.

From the CONNECTICUT COURANT.

No. II.

IN my last I promised to state, in future, some reasons why we might rationally expect a minister from France, *apparently* commissioned to treat of all matters of difference between the two countries, and to re-establish a peace.

The first which I assign is, that the Jacobins still say that "*Peace is yet attainable*" Were it necessary to introduce particulars in proof of this, I would refer to Mr. Gallatin's speeches in Congress, toward the close of the last session I would refer the reader to Mr. "Livingston's Resolution," which he *laid in* on the same subject. I would refer to that abundance of regret which has been poured out, for some months past, that the Instructions and Despatches were made public. (It will be remembered that none but jacobins have expressed any regret on this account.) But evidence of the fact, sufficient to remove every doubt on this subject, presents itself to the mind of every man who falls within the political atmosphere of jacobins. "*Cantilenam eandem canunt.*" They still sing to the same tune that, "peace is yet attainable," and what is worse, they insinuate that the President has never been sincere in any of his endeavours to obtain a pacific negociation—or we should long since have had ours amicably closed. The President of the United States has declared he will never send another minister to France until he is assured he will be received as the minister of an INDEPENDENT nation. Now the question arises, if peace is yet attainable, as the jacobins pretend, how is it to be procured, except the French send a minister here to treat of peace? Do the jacobins expect that the Directory will send a man here to assure the President, that if he will send another minister to France, he shall be received in the manner prescribed. From their intimate acquaintance with the French policy, they ought to know the French character better than to think so. I need not ask, if they expect Mr. Gerry to stay in France, and to *negociate* after having been recalled. But it will be proper to enquire how peace is attainable with France, unless the French government send a minister here to negociate? The next reason which I shall assign for believing that the French *will* send a minister here, is

That they undoubtedly think the conquest of the United States of consequence sufficient to induce them to it. From the time that they deputed Genet, they have had a settled design to "*divide and conquer*" the United States. He and his successors, laboured with unabating assiduity to accomplish this design. In the progress of their pursuit, much time, and much money have been expended to bring it to maturity. When Talleyrand wrote his letter to Bache, he undoubtedly thought it was nearly ripe for execution. But he was mistaken. Had he known that the first despatches from our Envoys had reached here, *and been published* his letter would have appeared with a very different complexion. However; they had made one mistake, and the object was now to repair it. Their agents *here*, immediately cried out "It is a pity the Instructions and Despatches have been made public, because peace might yet have been obtained, *if this had not been done.*" They pretended to fear that this proceeding of our government would incense the Directory and make them refuse any *other terms which might be proffered by our government.* But that was not the real ground of their fear. Their apprehensions were of a different kind, and they have been realized. They feared that the effect of the despatches would be *such as it has been*, viz. a spirited opposition to the French, *among our* "*People*"—an utter abhorrence of their venality and perfidy—a decided UNION in support of our government and defence of the constitution—and, lastly, to render the Executive popular, in despite of all their efforts to render it otherwise. All this has been effected by the despatches and instructions—yet they say "Peace is still attainable." How then is it attainable, except the French send a minister here to negociate? After all the pains which the French have taken to subjugate us, it is not to be expected that they will relinquish the enterprize, so long as there remains the least vestige of hope that they may succeed. Let it be noticed that "*Peace*" on their terms, is tantamount to subjugation. If any one doubts this fact, let him remember Switzerland, Holland, Genoa, &c. &c. They propound peace, while they are attempting to Divide—having divided, they conquer—having conquered, they boast that they have "made the People Free"—and having made the people free, they also make the people pay for it, in contributions "*of as much as they are able to pay*"* In order to [illegible] peace, they dispute ministers, and their ministers, we have realized, are fit instruments to *negociate* with the government, and to practise with the people. They intended to frighten us by withdrawing their minister Adet. They have not done this, and now they will try to conciliate us by sending a new minister with *fresh* instructions. But I think we all know Frenchmen too well to trust them any farther.—Their object in sending a minister here, *will not be to settle peace on just terms.* They have no thought of indemnifying us for our losses by their illegal captures and condemnations. They hope to repair their mistakes—*to gain time*—induce the Americans once more to disarm their vessels, *and venture out*, that themselves may reap another plentiful harvest—and, eventually, to divide us from our government, by "their Diplomatic skill," and to conquer us by their arms.

The next reason which I shall assign is, that Bache, some weeks since, announced that the French had called in all their privateers, and prohibited them to capture American vessels. Bache has often announced that facts had taken place in France, relative to this country, several weeks before the news could possibly reach here: and the news has, when it arrived, proved that he told nearly the truth. This shews that the conduct which the French have observed toward us, has been dictated in this country, and to sure were the party, that they should have their dictates obeyed by the French since they acted in connection, that Bache their oracle, has actually told that the facts had taken place, several weeks before it could possibly be known in this country. He has foretold that the French had, in consequence of the success of Mr. Gerry's *separate* negociation, called in all their privateers. If any one doubts, whether their privateers will be called in, let him look at the two Arretes, published in your paper of last Monday, one of which was signed † Hedouville, and both of which were passed in the West-Indies. This is a clue which we may soon trace back to the mother country, from the West-India colonies; and the next intelligence, which we hear from France, I very much fear, will be, that the Directory has deputed a minister to come to the United States, to enter upon an amicable negociation. Should such an one come, he will hold a "language *official*, and a language *confidential*"—he will bring the olive branch in one hand, and instructions to "Divide and Conquer" in the other. SELDEN.

† *The reader is desired to remember this man's letter which was published in this country a few weeks after the first Despatches were published. In that letter he denies that the Directory had employed Messrs X. Y. and Z. as their Agents. His own conduct is regulated by a genuine French policy; and though he gasconades one day and humbles himself the next, they are both calculated by a sinister policy, which is best promoted in this way.*

* *See the first Despatches from our Envoys at Paris.*

Foreign Intelligence.

PARIS, May 29.

SIX thousand Monks expelled from Rome, have met with a very gracious reception in the Sardinian territories on the recommendation of the King. They gain their livelihood, by selling eggs at sols a piece.

Letters from Trieste state, that the arms, placed over the gate of the Hotel of the French Ambassador at Trieste, were bedaubed with mud, in the course of the night. The Baron Brugido, the Governor, not only apologized, but even offered a reward for the discovery of the offenders; notwithstanding which, the French Consul quitted Trieste, on the following day.

The contributions upon Franconia, Suabia, Bavaria, must soon be collected. In the late treaty with the elector of Bavaria, the French reserved for themselves, the pictures of the galleries of Manheim and Dusseldorff.

The Austrian government have prohibited in Venice, the introduction of any foreign Gazettes, except those of Germany and England.

The French troops on the Venetian frontiers, have been reinforced; They now amount to 50 000.

May 30.

There is no doubt of an ALLIANCE, OFFENSIVE AND DEFENSIVE, between the Courts of BERLIN AND PETERSBURGH, in which it is annexed, that SWEDEN has made itself a party.—L'ECHO.

The Court of Berlin is at this hour the theatre of the most important political affairs.—Conferences are incessantly held between the Russian and English Ambassadors, and those of the Northern Courts, who send off couriers without intermission.

SUBSTANCE OF AN ADDRESS,

DELIVERED IN THE BAPTIST CHURCH GROUND PHILADELPHIA; AT THE GRAVE OF COLONEL NATHAN BRYAN, MEMBER OF CONGRESS FROM NORTH-CAROLINA; ON TUESDAY A. M. JUNE 5, 1798.

By WILLIAM ROGERS, D. D.

"What man is he that liveth, and shall not see death? shall he deliver his soul from the hand of the grave?"

We answer, no, !—This is our common lot! There is nothing so certain as this avenal! "Dust thou art and unto dust shall thou return" is the irreversible decree of Almighty GOD!—One generation passeth away and another generation cometh—we no sooner begin to live than we begin to die—thousands and tens of thousands have left this stage of action and all of us must soon follow, for IN THIS WAR THERE IS NO DISCHARGE!

With respect to this great and solemn event we acknowledge the uncertainty of the TIME—the MANNER—and the PLACE!—Our TIMES are in the hands of GOD, as are the manner NOW, and place WHERE, we must die!—Yet the thing itself is sure: "Thus saith the Lord, set thine house in order, for thou shalt die, and not live!" "It is appointed unto men once to die, but after this the judgment." "For we must all appear before the judgment seat of Christ, that every one may receive the things done in his body, according to that he hath done, whether it be good or bad."—We must ALL—high and low—rich and poor—bond and free—male and female—none are excepted!—We MUST—it cannot be avoided; "Oh that WE were wise, that we understood this, that we would consider our latter end."—How great is the necessity of due preparation for such important events!—

By nature, and by practice, we are SINNERS! Our sins must be forgiven, or eternal misery awaits us! "Repent, and believe the Gospel!—This plainly shews us, that real preparation for futurity, consists in a vital union with Christ, who is "The resurrection and the life."—In a thorough change of heart, for "Except a man be born again, he cannot see the kingdom of GOD"—"If any man be in Christ, he is a NEW creature"!—A change which is produced and wrought within us by the Holy Ghost, and when effected, made manifest by our corresponding conduct—"Without holiness no man shall see the Lord."

Thus prepared by an unction from on high, we have reason to believe our Friend and Brother, now departed, to have been—

Ye Legislators of the United States, draw nigh and look into his grave!—Your united exclamation will probably be—

"Why all this toil for triumphs of an hour?
What tho' we wade in wealth, or soar in fame?
Earth's highest station ends in 'Here he lies,'
And 'dust to dust' concludes her noblest song."

That the person decreased was highly esteemed in his own state, appears from his being chosen and re chosen to a seat in Congress where he has always, agreeably to the opinion of those who best knew him, discharged his duty CONSCIENTIOUSLY—For, however, in some points he might have differed from many of the members of that Honorable Body, yet it was his fixed purpose to vote uniformly, pursuant to the dictates of his own mind—This evinced him to have been the HONEST MAN, and "an honest Man is the noblest work of GOD" Such are truly GREAT MEN!—But Col. Bryan was MORE, he was a CHRISTIAN, And this "is the highest style of Man"!—He was not ashamed of the religion of Jesus, its doctrines, its ordinances, its precepts!

"His GOD sustained him in his final hour."

Ye men of the world! Call to mind the test many as represented to have been given by a wretched Cardinal in favour of a pious life—"*Had I but served my GOD with half the zeal I served my King, he would not in mine age Have left me naked to mine enemies*"

Col. Bryan has died from his home—Let us sympathize with his family—his connections—his constituents!—with a little variation from the original it may be said, that,

"By foreign hands his dying eyes were clos'd,
By foreign hands his decent limbs compos'd,
By foreign hands his humble grave adorn'd,
By strangers honor'd, and by strangers mourn'd."

Let us, my hearers of every description, be followers of those, who through faith and patience are made to inherit the promises!

DEATH, the King of terrors, must and will be conquered—this is the language of divine inspiration—JEHOVAH JESUS hath obtained the victory—Before HIM, therefore, let us bend the knee, imploring with all humility, that we may be fitted cheerfully to encounter the various, changing scenes allotted for us here below—that at last, triumphing in free and sovereign grace, we, with all the ransomed of the Lord, may be admitted into regions of endless Day! Which may GOD of his infinite mercy grant for Christ's sake. Amen.

LONDON, June 7

On Tuesday last, the Ranger and Busy sloops of war, on their passage from the Elbe, with the London and Hull vessels, fell in with three large loaded vessels which having been cleared out at Hamburgh for the East Indies. Upon searching them, they discovered, under a parcel of goods, various military and naval stores—they were in consequence captured by them. Two of their ships are deeply laden, and near 500 tons each, and it is without doubt, that they were all bound to a French port, and prove valuable prizes to the ships of war.

It is truly shocking, to see the number of elegant women and children, that are daily landing at Milford, from Ireland. They are happy to be received, even in the out-houses or kitchen doors. Some have caused a tent to be pitched in a field for their reception.

June 8.

The ceremony of the installation of Citizen Treilhard, as a member of the Executive Directory of France, took place on the 3d Prairial (May 22.)—On that occasion, he made the following speech:

"Citizen Directors, at the moment when the Legislative body destined me to a place among you, my first consideration was turned towards the greatness of the charge, which was imposed upon me; and every reflection, tended only to make me sensible of my own insufficiency.—But my eyes were soon fixed upon the colleagues with whom I am about to be associated: finding amongst them only old friends and brothers in arms, my confidence was re-animated; and without flattering myself that I can entirely repair the loss you have sustained, I hasten once more to consecrate all my existence to the Republic, and to combat with you all its enemies, under whatever colour they may appear:—Citizens Directors, receive my oath:—I swear hatred to Royalty and to Anarchy—attachment to and fidelity to the Republic and to the Constitution of the third year."

June 9

The following singular information is said to be the substance of a genuine Letter, received yesterday, from Petersburgh:——

"That at the late opening of the Livonian Diet, the Land Marshal SIEVERS, by the respectability of his character, and the force of his eloquence, persuaded the Nobility to evince the validity of their superior birth, by their generous conduct towards their fellow men.——Accordingly, the peasantry were declared to be no longer the property of the estate upon which they reside. Arbitrary corrections inflicted at the pleasure of their proprietors, is also abolished; neither can they be disposed of at the pleasure of their Lords; but have the privilege of appealing to the Courts of Justice for a redress of their grievances.——These propositions, it is added, were so agreeable to the Emperor PAUL, that, immediately signing them with his own hand, they passed into a law."

Hitherto the Livonian Peasantry were much more oppressed, than those of Russia Proper.—The Russian Peasants have three days in a week, to work for themselves; Those of Livonia only one day, and that sometimes a Sunday.

To the Editor of the Daily Advertiser.

SIR,

I observed a paragraph in your paper of the 9th inst. extracted from a Boston paper, which says, "That the duties on merchant ships and goods, piratically taken by the French and confiscated, would have brought into the public coffers, money enough to have rendered a direct tax unnecessary." Having kept a memorandum of the different condemnations of American vessels and cargoes, so far as advice of the same hath been received. I am able, not only to shew that that tax would have been unnecessary, but that a great surplussage would have been in our coffers, and our merchants preserved from ruin.——Prior to the British treaty, American property was condemned by that nation to the amount of 15,000 000 dollars. For part of this, compensation is made, and making; but the merchant yet feels a partial embarrassment.—From French depredations we have left

	Dollars.
950 ships and vessels, valued at	4 750,000
1385 cargoes, and parts of cargoes, amounting to	47 750,000
	52,500,000
Revenue arising would have been	
Tonnage,	9 100
Imp't Duty,	7 877 500
	7,886 600
Direct Tax, is	2 000 000
Surplus,	5 886 600

Let the advocates for French villainies, the opposers of arming our vessels, and the oppressors of our unfortunate merchants, "think on these things." A MERCHANT.

RICHMOND, August 14

On the eighth instant arrived, GENERAL MARSHALL——He was escorted about forty miles by the Richmond Troop of Horse, under the command of Capt. *William Austin*—(upon meeting the General, a congratulatory address was presented by the Company) As he drew nearer to the city, he was met by Capt. *Richardson's* Company of Light Infantry Blues—by the Governor, *Some* of the Counsellors of State, Old Officers, and an immense concourse of the inhabitants of this place and its environs. The Hanover Troop of Cavalry turned out, on this occasion, to *a man*; and, as he passed along the road, the neighbouring citizens came in all directions, to behold the *defender of their common rights*.——As he passed the confines of the city, a salute was fired by Capt. *Dunscomb's* Artillery, who had taken a station on the suburbs for the purpose. In fine, the joy of the day was of so unctious a nature, that each *patriotic* bosom caught the generous contagion, until the glow of enthusiasm became as general as it was laudable.——It is thus that *wisdom* and *virtue—patriotism* and *firmness*, will ever be rewarded by a free, enlightened, and grateful people.

When future generations shall peruse the history of America, they will find the name of *Marshall* on its sacred page, as one of the brightest ornaments of the age in which he lived.

Behold him, Virginians! as the unsuccessful messenger of PEACE! After having, in conformity to his instructions, and according to the will of his country, "*drained*" (in the language of WASHINGTON) "*the last drop of the cup of reconciliation*"—he has returned to confirm the intelligence, that nothing short of *national degradation* will be received by the Directory, as the *price* of accommodation—or rather, as the *preliminary* to negociation.

Let us compare the wisdom and moderation of our own Ministers, to the pride and insolence—the sophistry and *corruption* of the government of France; and surely nothing but the most extraordinary delusion, will suffer us to hesitate in uniting as *one man*, in opposition to the aggressions, the insults, and the injuries of *that nation*, which under the name of Republicanism, has inflicted so much misery upon the human race.

Thursday last the Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen of the City, waited on GEN. MARSHALL, with the following Address:

TO GEN. JOHN MARSHALL.

SIR,

The Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council of Richmond, participating in the general joy of their fellow citizens, offer you their sincere congratulation upon your safe return from an anxious and perilous mission to the bosom of a beloved country, family and friends; felicitating at the same time that country and themselves upon the restoration of so valuable a member at this critical period of our public affairs.

If reason and argument could have had any influence; if integrity, candour and the pure spirit of conciliation, could have met with corresponding qualities in the government to which you were sent—smiling peace would have returned along with you to this her favorite abode. This not being the case, is a sufficient proof to us who know you, that peace was unattainable by any just and honorable means. We require no stronger evidence of the fixed hostility of the French government to our rights, liberty, and independence, than their refusal to treat with you; alarmed lest your penetration should unveil their treacherous designs, and despairing even of their proficiency in the well-tried arts of corruption.

But tho' you have not brought us peace, you have set us upon guard against that fly destruction which glides insensibly into a nation under her garb and name. You have taught us to beware of a government whose influence at a distance can enfeeble and almost paralize; but whose touch is death. Perhaps we may owe to you the preservation of our excellent constitution (grown dearer to us by a comparison with others) and of our well earned liberties; in fact, that we do not close the long and mournful procession of ruined republics, into which the unwise or impure attachment of their citizens to French politics has introduced the Destroying Angel of French Despotism.

Whether you are allowed tranquilly to pursue the labours of your profession, or are called to display in the field the same energy in defence of your country's right, which has distinguished you in the cabinet, we wish you that success which follows talents united with virtue, and the true reward of that virtue, an approving conscience, with the applause of all good men.

JOHN BARRETT, Mayor.

Attest,
ADAM CRAIG, Clerk of Common Hall,
City of Richmond

To which General MARSHALL returned the following Answer:

GENTLEMEN,

I receive with the most grateful sensibility the very friendly address with which you have been pleased to honor me. That my fellow-citizens, my neighbours, and my ancient friends, those who know me best, who have witnessed the course and tenor of my life, whose esteem has ever been most dear to me, and who have ever possessed my sincere and real affections, testify joy at my return to them; that to the flattering evidences of that joy which have been so lavished on me, the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council of Richmond, have added the most unequivocal assurances of their participation in it, more than compensates the anxieties inseperable from the mission on which I have been employed.

While I declare the strong regrets I feel in common with you and all my countrymen, that "smiling peace," no longer "makes this her favorite abode," while I lament that the sincere and long continuing efforts of the American government, corresponding truly with the feelings and wishes of the American people, for the restoration of our broken relations with France, have hitherto produced only increased injury and accumulated contempt. I do not think that either policy or patriotism require me to conceal from you the firm and deep conviction of my mind, that accommodation with the French Republic, on terms consistent with the independence of the United States has been long impracticable, and that you judge rightly when you say, that "Peace was unattainable by any just and honorable means."

For as I trust and believe, the people of the United States value highly their independence, and the blessings of that liberty which we enjoy under our free and happy constitution; if they are awake to the countless dangers which lurk beneath "unwise foreign attachment; if they are true and faithful to themselves, I feel a pride in believing that they cannot be compelled to close the long and mournful procession of ruined republics."

Receive, gentlemen, my warm acknowledgments for your obliging and affectionate wishes concerning myself; and while I sincerely reciprocate them, permit me to assure you, that in every possible situation your happiness, and the welfare of the citizens of Richmond, will be dear to my heart.

J. MARSHALL.

PHILADELPHIA, August 21.

Arrived yesterday afternoon, the ship Voltaire, Capt. Ezra Bowen, 68 days from St. Petersburg. A few days before the Voltaire sailed, a Russian squadron of five ships of the line, two frigates, and two cutters, sailed, it was said, for England. Another fleet of more considerable force, had put to sea, but returned in a few days.

Capt. Alexander Murray, of this city, is appointed to the command of the Montezuma sloop of war, of 22 guns, now laying at Baltimore, ready for sea.

The United States schooner Retaliation (formerly Le Croyable French privateer) is nearly fitted for sea, carrying 12 guns. She is commanded by Capt. Bendridge, of this city.

August 22.

The brig Rising Sun, Capt. Thompson, with passengers from Londonderry, is arrived at Newcastle.

The Ganges sloop of war, having finished her cruise of three months, lies at Marcus Hook, in the hands of the carpenters: She will be altered so as to carry her guns between decks. Notwithstanding reports to the contrary, she is proved to be a very fast sailing vessel.

August 23.

The ship Pennsylvania, Williamson, from Hamburgh, arrived yesterday at Newcastle.

ANSWER

Of the PRESIDENT *of the United States to the Address of the Inhabitants of Concord, in Massachusetts.*

GENTLEMEN,

I THANK you for this address. Your encomium of the Executive authority of the national government, is in a degree highly flattering.

As I have ever wished to avoid, as far as prudence and necessity would permit, every concealment from my fellow-citizens, of my real sentiments, in matters of importance, I will venture to ask you whether it is consistent with the peace we have made, the friendship we have stipulated, or even with civility, to express a marked resentment to a foreign power who is at war with another, whose ill will we experience every day, and who will very probably, in a few weeks, be acknowledged an enemy in the sense of the law of nations? A power too, which has invariably acknowledged us to be a nation for 15 years; a power, that has never had the insolence to reject your ambassadors; a power that convoys your trade and their own at the same time. Immortal hatred, inextinguishable animosity, is neither philosophy, true religion, nor good policy.—Our ancient maxim was,

"*Enemies in war, in peace friends.*"

If Concord drank the first blood of martyred freemen, Concord should be the first to forget the injury, when it is no longer useful to remember it. Some of you, as well as myself, remember the war of 1755, as well as that of 1775. War always has its horrors, and civil wars the worst.

If the contest you allude to was dubious, it was from extrinsic causes; it was from partial, enthusiastic and habitual attachments to a foreign country—not from any question of a party of strength. It is highly useful to reflect fifty thousand men upon paper, and thirty thousand men in fact, was the highest number Britain ever had in arms in this country——compute the tonnage of ships necessary and actually employed, to transport these troops across the Atlantic: What were 30 000 men to the United States of America, in 1775? What would 60,000 be now in 1798.

Let not fond attachments, enthusiastic devotion, to another power, paralize the nerves of our citizens a second time, and all the ships in Europe that can be spared, officered and manned, will not be sufficient to bring to this country an army capable of any long contest.

Your compliments to me are far beyond my merits: Your confidence in the government, and determination to support it, are greatly to your honor. JOHN ADAMS.

Philadelphia, June 25 1798.

NEW-YORK, August 20.

Yesterday came passenger in the ship Success, from Jamaica, Silas Talbot, Esq; commander of the 44 gun frigate belonging to the United States, now building in this port.

August 23.

The legislature of Virginia, notwithstanding the attempts of the members of Congress from that state to lull to sleep their apprehensions of danger, have ordered three arsenals to be erected, large enough to contain 10,000 stand of arms each, a manufactory of arms, and a large number of field pieces.

The city of Charleston claims the merit of being the first subscribers to a loan to government. They are entitled to high application on another account. Already 180 000 dollars appear on the list, and 50,000 more are united upon as certain—This is spirited.

SUBSTANCE OF AN ADDRESS,

DELIVERED IN THE BAPTIST CHURCH GROUND PHILADELPHIA; AT THE GRAVE OF COLONEL NATHAN BRYAN, MEMBER OF CONGRESS FROM NORTH-CAROLINA; ON TUESDAY A. M. JUNE 5, 1798.

By WILLIAM ROGERS, D. D.

"What man is he that liveth, and shall not see death? shall he deliver his soul from the hand of the grave?"

We answer, no, !—This is our common lot! There is nothing so certain as this event! "Dust thou art and unto dust shall thou return" is the irreversible decree of Almighty GOD!—One generation passeth away and another generation cometh—we no sooner begin to live than we begin to die—thousands and tens of thousands have left this stage of action and all of us must soon follow, for IN THIS WAR THERE IS NO DISCHARGE!

With respect to this great and solemn event we acknowledge the uncertainty of the TIME—the MANNER—and the PLACE!—Our TIMES are in the hands of GOD, as are the manner HOW, and place WHERE, we must die!—Yet the thing itself is sure: "Thus saith the Lord, set thine house in order, for thou shalt die, and not live!" "It is appointed unto men once to die, but after this the judgment." "For we must all appear before the judgment seat of Christ, that every one may receive the things done in his body, according to that he hath done, whether it be good or bad."—We must ALL—high and low—rich and poor—bond and free—male and female—none are excepted!—We MUST—it cannot be avoided; "Oh that WE were wise, that we understood this, that we would consider our latter end."—How great is the necessity of due preparation for such important events!—

By nature, and by practice, we are SINNERS! Our sins must be forgiven, or eternal misery awaits us! "Repent, and believe the Gospel!—This plainly shews us, that real preparation for futurity, consists in a vital union with Christ, who is "The resurrection and the life."—In a thorough change of heart, for "Except a man be born again, he cannot see the kingdom of GOD"—"If any man be in Christ, he is a NEW creature"!—A change which is produced and wrought within us by the Holy Ghost, and when effected, made manifest by our corresponding conduct—"Without holiness no man shall see the Lord."

Thus prepared by an unction from on high, we have reason to believe our Friend and Brother, now departed, to have been—

Ye Legislators of the United States, draw nigh and look into his grave!—Your united exclamation will probably be—

"Why all this toil for triumphs of an hour?
What tho' we wade in wealth, or soar in fame?
Earth's highest station ends in 'Here he lies,'
And 'dust to dust' concludes her noblest song."

That the person deceased was highly esteemed in his own state, appears from his being chosen and re chosen to a seat in Congress where he has always, agreeably to the opinion of those who best knew him, discharged his duty CONSCIENTIOUSLY—For, however, in some points he might have differed from many of the members of that Honorable Body, yet it was his fixed purpose to vote uniformly, pursuant to the dictates of his own mind—This evinced him to have been the HONEST MAN, and "an honest Man is the noblest work of GOD." Such are truly GREAT MEN!—But Col. Bryan was MORE: he was a CHRISTIAN, And this "is the highest style of Man"!—He was not ashamed of the religion of Jesus, its doctrines, its ordinances, its precepts!

"*His GOD sustained him in his final hour.*"

Ye men of the world! Call to mind the testimony as represented to have been given by a wretched Cardinal in favour of a pious life—

"*Had I but served my GOD with half the zeal*
I serv'd my King—he would not in mine age
Have left me naked to mine enemies."

Col. Bryan has died from his home—Let us sympathize with his family—his connections—his constituents!—with a little variation from the original it may be said, that.

"*By foreign hands his dying eyes were clos'd,*
By foreign hands his decent limbs compos'd,
By foreign hands his humble grave adorn'd,
By strangers honor'd, and by strangers mourn'd."

Let us, my hearers of every description, be followers of those, who through faith and patience are made to inherit the promises!

DEATH, the King of terrors, must and will be conquer'd—this is the language of divine inspiration—JEHOVAH JESUS hath obtained the victory—Before HIM, therefore, let us bend the knee, imploring with all humility, that we may be fitted cheerfully to encounter the variously changing scenes allotted for us here below—that at last, triumphing in free and sovereign grace, we, with all the ransomed of the Lord, may be admitted into regions of endless Day! Which may GOD of his infinite mercy grant for Christ's sake. Amen.

LONDON, June 7

On Tuesday last, the Ranger and Busy sloops of war, on their passage from the Elbe, with the London and Hull vessels, fell in with three large loaded vessels, having been cleared out at Hamburgh for the East Indies. Upon searching them, they discovered, under a parcel of coals, various military and naval stores—they were in consequence captured by them. Two of these ships are deeply laden, and near 500 tons each, and it is without doubt, that they were all bound to a French port, and prove valuable prizes to the ships of war.

It is truly shocking, to see the number of elegant women and children, that are daily landing at Milford, from Ireland. They are happy to be received, even in the out-houses or kitchen doors. Some have caused a tent to be pitched in a field for their reception.

June 8.

The ceremony of the installation of Citizen Treilhard, as a member of the Executive Directory of France, took place on the 3d Prairial (May 22d.)—On that occasion, he made the following speech:

"Citizen Directors, at the moment when the Legislative body destined me to a place among you, my first consideration was turned towards the greatness of the charge, which was imposed upon me; and every reflection, tended only to make me sensible of my own insufficiency.—But my eyes were soon fixed upon the colleagues with whom I am about to be associated: finding amongst them only old friends and brothers in arms, my confidence was re-animated; and without flattering myself that I can entirely repair the loss you have sustained, I hasten once more to consecrate all my existence to the Republic, and to combat with you all its enemies, under whatever colour they may appear:—Citizens Directors, receive my oath:—I swear hatred to Royalty and to Anarchy—attachment to and fidelity to the Republic and to the Constitution of the third year."

June 9

The following singular information is said to be the substance of a genuine Letter, received yesterday, from Petersburgh:——

"That at the late opening of the Livonian Diet, the Land Marshal SIEYERS, by the respectability of his character, and the force of his eloquence, persuaded the Nobility to evince the validity of their superior birth, by their generous conduct towards their fellow men.——Accordingly, the peasantry were declared to be no longer the property of the estate upon which they reside. Arbitrary corrections inflicted at the pleasure of their proprietors, is also abolished; neither can they be disposed of at the pleasure of their Lords; but have the privilege of appealing to the Courts of Justice for a redress of their grievances.——These propositions, it is added, were so agreeable to the Emperor PAUL, that, immediately signing them with his own hand, they passed into a law."

Hitherto the Livonian Peasantry were much more oppressed, than those of Russia Proper.—The Russian Peasants have three days in a week, to work for themselves; Those of Livonia only one day, and that sometimes a Sunday.

To the Editor of the Daily Advertiser.

SIR,

I observed a paragraph in your paper of the 9th inst. extracted from a Boston paper, which says, "That the duties on merchant ships and goods, piratically taken by the French and confiscated, would have brought into the public coffers, money enough to have rendered a direct tax unnecessary." Having kept a memorandum of the different condemnations of American vessels and cargoes, so far as advice of the same hath been received. I am able, not only to shew that that tax would have been unnecessary, but that a great surplussage would have been in our coffers, and our merchants preserved from ruin.——Prior to the British treaty, American property was condemned by that nation to the amount of 15,000 000 dollars. For part of this, compensation is made, and making; but the merchant yet feels a partial embarrassment.—From French depredations we have lost

	Dollars.
950 ships and vessels, valued at	4 750,000
1385 cargoes, and parts of cargoes, amounting to	47 750,000
	52,500,000
Revenue arising would have been	
Tonnage,	9 100
Imp.t Duty,	7 877 500
	7,886 600
Direct Tax, is	2 000 000
Surplus,	5 886 600

Let the advocates for French villainies, the oppofers of arming our vessels, and the oppressors of our unfortunate merchants, "think on these things." A MERCHANT.

RICHMOND, August 14

On the eighth instant arrived, GENERAL MARSHALL——He was escorted about forty miles by the Richmond Troop of Horse, under the command of Capt. *William Austin*—(upon meeting the General, a congratulatory address was presented by the Company.) As he drew nearer to the city, he was met by Capt. *Richardson's* Company of Light Infantry Blues—by the Governor, *Some* of the Counsellors of State, Old Officers, and an immense concourse of the inhabitants of this place and its environs. The Hanover Troop of Cavalry turned out, on this occasion, to *a man*; and, as he passed along the road, the neighbouring citizens came in all directions, to behold the *defender of their common rights*.——As he passed the confines of the city, a salute was fired by Capt. *Dunscomb's* Artillery, who had taken a station on the suburbs for the purpose. In fine, the joy of the day was of so infectious a nature, that each *patriotic* bosom caught the generous contagion, until the glow of enthusiasm became as general as it was laudable.——It is thus that *wisdom* and *virtue—patriotism* and *firmness*, will ever be rewarded by a free, enlightened, and grateful people.

When future generations shall peruse the history of America, they will find the name of *Marshall* on its sacred page, as one of the brightest ornaments of the age in which he lived.

Behold him, Virginians! as the unsuccessful messenger of PEACE! After having, in conformity to his instructions, and according to the will of his country, "*drained*" (in the language of WASHINGTON) "*the last drop of the cup of reconciliation*"—he has returned to confirm the intelligence, that nothing short of *national degradation* will be received by the Directory, as the *price* of accommodation—or rather, as the *preliminary* to negociation.

Let us compare the wisdom and moderation of our own Ministers, to the pride and insolence—the sophistry and *corruption* of the government of France; and surely nothing but the most extraordinary delusion, will suffer us to hesitate in uniting as *one man*, in opposition to the aggressions, the insults, and the injuries of *that nation*, which under the name of Republicanism, has inflicted so much misery upon the human race.

Thursday last the Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen of the City, waited on GEN. MARSHALL, with the following Address:

TO GEN. JOHN MARSHALL.

SIR,

The Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council of Richmond, participating in the general joy of their fellow citizens, offer you their sincere congratulation upon your safe return from an anxious and perilous mission to the bosom of a beloved country, family and friends; felicitating at the same time that country and themselves upon the restoration of so valuable a member at this critical period of our public affairs.

If reason and argument could have had any influence; if integrity, candour and the pure spirit of conciliation, could have met with corresponding qualities in the government to which you were sent—smiling peace would have returned along with you to this her favorite abode. This not being the case, is a sufficient proof to us who know you, that peace was unattainable by any just and honorable means. We require no stronger evidence of the fixed hostility of the French government to our rights, liberty, and independence, than their refusal to treat with you; alarmed lest your penetration should unveil their treacherous designs, and despairing even of their proficiency in the well-tried arts of corruption.

But tho' you have not brought us peace, you have set us upon guard against that fly destruction which glides insensibly into a nation under her garb and name. You have taught us to beware of a government whose influence at a distance can enfeeble and almost paralize; but whose touch is death. Perhaps we may owe to you the preservation of our excellent constitution (grown dearer to us by a comparison with others) and of our well earned liberties; in fact, that we do not close the long and mournful procession of ruined republics, into which the unwise or impure attachment of their citizens to French politics has introduced the Destroying Angel of French Despotism.

Whether you are allowed tranquilly to pursue the labours of your profession, or are called to display in the field the same energy in defence of your country's right, which has distinguished you in the cabinet, we wish you that success which follows talents united with virtue, and the true reward of that virtue, an approving conscience, with the applause of all good men.

JOHN BARRETT, Mayor.

Attest,
ADAM CRAIG, Clerk of Common Hall,
City of Richmond

To which General MARSHALL returned the following Answer:

GENTLEMEN,

I receive with the most grateful sensibility the very friendly address with which you have been pleased to honor me. That my fellow-citizens, my neighbours, and my ancient friends, those who know me best, who have witnessed the course and tenor of my life, whose esteem has ever been most dear to me, and who have ever possessed my sincere and real affections, testify joy at my return to them; that to the flattering evidences of that joy which have been so lavished on me, the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council of Richmond, have added the most unequivocal assurances of their participation in it, more than compensates the anxieties inseperable from the mission on which I have been employed.

While I declare the strong regrets I feel in common with you and all my countrymen, that "smiling peace," no longer "makes this her favorite abode," while I lament that the sincere and long continuing efforts of the American government, corresponding truly with the feelings and wishes of the American people, for the restoration of our broken relations with France, have hitherto produced only increased injury and accumulated contempt. I do not think that either policy or patriotism require me to conceal from you the firm and deep conviction of my mind, that accommodation with the French Republic, on terms consistent with the independence of the United States has been long impracticable, and that you judge rightly when you say, that "Peace was unattainable by any just and honorable means."

I am, as I trust and believe, the people of the United States value rightly their independence, and the blessings of that liberty which we enjoy under our free and happy constitution; if they are awake to the countless dangers which lurk beneath "unwise foreign attachment; if they are true and faithful to themselves, I feel a pride in believing that they cannot be compelled to close the long and mournful procession of ruined republics."

Receive, gentlemen, my warm acknowledgments for your obliging and affectionate wishes concerning myself; and while I sincerely reciprocate them, permit me to assure you, that in every possible situation your happiness, and the welfare of the citizens of Richmond, will be dear to my heart.

J. MARSHALL.

PHILADELPHIA, August 21.

Arrived yesterday afternoon, the ship Voltaire, Capt. Ezra Bowen, 68 days from St. Petersburg. A few days before the Voltaire sailed, a Russian squadron of five ships of the line, two frigates, and two cutters, sailed, it was said, for England. Another fleet of more considerable force, had put to sea, but returned in a few days.

Capt. Alexander Murray, of this city, is appointed to the command of the Montezuma sloop of war, of 22 guns, now laying at Baltimore, ready for sea.

The United States schooner Retaliation (formerly Le Croyable French privateer) is nearly fitted for sea, carrying 12 guns. She is commanded by Capt. Bainbridge, of this city.

August 22.

The brig Rising Sun, Capt. Thompson, with passengers from Londonderry, is arrived at Newcastle.

The Ganges sloop of war, having finished her cruise of three months, lies at Marcus Hook, in the hands of the carpenters: She will be altered so as to carry her guns between decks. Notwithstanding reports to the contrary, she is proved to be a very fast sailing vessel.

August 23.

The ship Pennsylvania, Williamson, from Hamburgh, arrived yesterday at Newcastle.

ANSWER

Of the PRESIDENT *of the United States to the Address of the Inhabitants of Concord, in Massachusetts.*

GENTLEMEN,

I THANK you for this address. Your encomium of the Executive authority of the national government, is in a degree highly flattering.

As I have ever wished to avoid, as far as prudence and necessity would permit, every concealment from my fellow-citizens, of my real sentiments, in matters of importance, I will venture to ask you whether it is consistent with the peace we have made, the friendship we have stipulated, or even with civility, to express a marked resentment to a foreign power who is at war with another, whose ill will we experience every day, and who will very probably, in a few weeks, be acknowledged an enemy in the sense of the law of nations? A power too, which has invariably acknowledged us to be a nation for 15 years; a power, that has never had the insolence to reject your ambassadors; a power that convoys your trade and their own at the same time. Immortal hatred, inextinguishable animosity, is neither philosophy, true religion, nor good policy.—Our ancient maxim was,

"*Enemies in war, in peace friends.*"

If Concord drank the first blood of martyred freemen, Concord should be the first to forget the injury, when it is no longer useful to remember it. Some of you, as well as myself, remember the war of 1755, as well as that of 1775. War always has its horrors, and civil wars the worst.

If the contest you allude to was dubious, it was from extrinsic causes; it was from partial, enthusiastic and habitual attachments to a foreign country—not from any question of a party of strength. It is highly useful to reflect fifty thousand men upon paper, and thirty thousand men in fact, was the highest number Britain ever had in arms in this country——compute the tonnage of ships necessary and actually employed, to transport these troops across the Atlantic: What were 30 000 men to the United States of America, in 1775? What would 60,000 be now in 1798.

Let not fond attachments, enthusiastic devotion, to another power, paralize the nerves of our citizens a second time, and all the ships in Europe that can be spared, officered and manned, will not be sufficient to bring to this country an army capable of any long contest.

Your compliments to me are far beyond my merits: Your confidence in the government, and determination to support it, are greatly to your honor. JOHN ADAMS.

Philadelphia, June 25 1798.

NEW-YORK, August 20.

Yesterday came passenger in the ship Success, from Jamaica, Silas Talbot, Esq; commander of the 44 gun frigate belonging to the United States, now building in this port.

August 23.

The legislature of Virginia, notwithstanding the attempts of the members of Congress from that state to lull to sleep their apprehension of danger, have ordered three arsenals to be erected, large enough to contain 10,000 stand of arms each, a manufactory of arms, and a large number of field pieces.

The city of Charleston claims the honor of being the first subscribers to a loan to government. They are entitled to high application on another account. Already 180 000 dollars appear on the list, and 50,000 more counted upon as certain—This is spirited.

The epiſcopal clergy of New Jerſey have had a meeting, and after having reſolved that it was expedient for them to have a Biſhop to preſide over their church in that ſtate, chote the Rev. UZAL OGDEN, of Newark, to that office.

The Mayor of Baltimore has forbidden perſons and goods from Philadelphia from being admitted in that town, until they have been particularly examined by a Phyſician, or performed quarantine for 15 days.

Auguſt 24.

The Houſe of Aſſembly, on Saturday, in committee of the whole, agreed to a bill appropriating ONE MILLION TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, to be applied under the direction of the Preſident of the United States, to the Fortification and Defence of the Port of New-York.—and Two Hundred and Twenty one Thouſand Dollars, for the purchaſe of Arms, building of Arſenals, mounting of Cannon, &c. &c.

The Senate has unanimouſly agreed to the ADDRESS to the Preſident of the United States, reported by the joint committee.

NEW-LONDON, Aug. 22.

Yeſterday arrived here the ſchooner Good Intent, Leeds, in 35 days from Demarara, via St. Kitts and Tortola: She ſailed in a fleet conſiſting of 170 Engliſh and 60 Americans, under convoy of 6 frigates and ſloops of war. Pichegru and 3 or 4 of his unfortunate comrades were in the fleet on board a frigate.—Barthelemy remained unwell at Surinam.

By laſt Night's MAIL.

Freſh Foreign Intelligence.

SALEM, Auguſt 25.

Yeſterday Capt. Beſom arrived at Marblehead from Bayonne, in France. His original deſtination was to Bilboa; but he was taken by a French privateer, within a ſhort ſail of his port, and carried into Bayonne, where he found numbers of his countrymen, and other neutrals, the victims of a ſyſtem of plunder, which diſregards every principle of juſtice or morality. An indiſcriminate condemnation of captured property was carrying on at Bayonne; *that* taken from Americans & condemned, amounted to nearly a *million and a half* of dollars.—Capt. Beſom loſt his cargo, but by ſome compromiſe retained his veſſel, in which he brought home forty of his countrymen, and ſaved them from the alternative of entering on board French privateers, or ſtarving. The pretexts for condemning were of the moſt trivial kind, and amounted to nothing ſhort of a declaration of war againſt all neutral property.

They expected, at Bayonne, that theſe acts of rapine would finally rouſe the Americans to war, and that in conſequence their Weſt India colonies muſt fall; but theſe events they diſregarded as of no importance, ſo long as there was commerce for their privateers to prey upon. —New privateers, from 16 to 20 guns, were continually building and launching, and they were profeſſedly deſtined againſt the Americans, at whoſe conduct they affect to be much irritated.

But the merchants, and people of information, who were not immediately intereſted in privateering, diſcovered an uneaſineſs at the preſent ſtate of things, when they dared to expreſs their ſentiments, and appeared to be both tired of their government, and aſhamed of the injuries which were heaped upon the Americans.

The military themſelves, who are diſtributed throughout the country to keep the people in awe, begin to murmur; not at the cauſe in which they were engaged, but that their pay was conſiderably reduced.

There was a good deal of talk, at Bayonne, of an expectation that Spain would withdraw her connections with France. This would be extending the field of privateering, and encreaſing the emoluments of the Directory, who receive 25 per cent. of the amount of all prizes.

Capt. Beſom has favoured us with French papers to the 16th of June.

By the *Clef du Cabinet des Souverains*, of the 10th of June, it appears that the French government had received an Engliſh paper containing the deſpatches from the American Envoys to the Preſident of the United States, which were communicated by the Preſident to Congreſs on the 3 1 of April. In conſequence thereof the following letters paſſed between Mr. Gerry and M. Talleyrand; which letters are alſo publiſhed in the ſaid paper, after a *long*, *inſidious*, and in many reſpects *falſe*, comment-ary on the deſpatches. It does not appear that the deſpatches themſelves have ever been publiſhed in Paris.

☞ Intereſting Correſpondence.

The Miniſter of Exterior Relations [M. TALLEYRAND] *to* Mr. GERRY.

Paris, May 30, 1798.

I communicate to you, Sir, a London Gazette of the 15th of May (old ſtyle). You will therein ſee a very extraordinary publication. I cannot learn without ſurprize that ſome perfidious perſons have availed themſelves of the reſtricted manner in which the Envoys of the United States choſe to live, to make them propoſitions and hold with them converſations, the object of which evidently was to deceive them.—I beg you to let me know immediately the names of the perſons deſignated by the letters W X Y and Z and alſo the name of the lady whom Mr. Pinckney declares to have converſed with him on American affairs. If you have an objection to ſend them in writing, please to communicate them confidentially to the bearer. I rely on your zeal to enable the government to inveſtigate theſe intrigues, of which I congratulate *you* on not being the dupe, and in your deſire to ſee it perfectly ſatisfied.

Mr. GERRY'S *Anſwer.*

Paris, May 31, 1798.

Your letter, Citizen Miniſter of the 30th ult. and the Gazette to which it refers has been handed me. The laſt contains all the *informal negociations* communicated by the Envoys to their government.

If unauthorized perſons have come forward, or if having limited powers they have exceeded them, they have abuſed the French government and the Envoys; I am not competent to judge of this, as they did not produce any document whatever to prove that they were authorized to treat with us. The publications in queſtion ſuffice to ſhow, how very delicate my ſituation is, with reſpect to the names of theſe perſons, and they contain circumſtances which I hope will enable you to inveſtigate the affair without inſiſting upon further communications from me. Deſirous however to diſpel ſuſpicions by which innocent perſons may be embarraſſed, I have no objection to declare that three of the individuals alluded to are ſtrangers, and that the fourth acted only as a meſſenger and interpreter. You will obſerve, Citizen Miniſter, the extreme reluctance of the Envoys to this informal mode of treating, by their reply of October 30th, to certain propoſitions that had been made them. The 1ſt of November they determined to put an end to ſuch communications, and have kept their reſolution, in oppoſition to repeated attempts that have ſince been made. They nevertheleſs conſider it their duty to communicate every thing to their government.

Accept, Citizen Miniſter, the aſſurance of my profound Eſteem.

ELBRIDGE GERRY.

The Miniſter of Foreign Relations, to Mr. GERRY.

Paris, June 1, 1798.

I have received, Sir, your letter of yeſterday. You inform me, 1ſt, that the Gazette preſented you contains all the informal negociations communicated by the Envoys to their government; 2dly, That the perſons in queſtion have not produced to your knowledge any document whatever to ſhow that they were accredited; 3dly, That three of the individuals alluded to (viz. *in the order I have placed them, W. X. Y*) are ſtrangers; the fourth, that is Z, hath acted only as a meſſenger and interpreter.

Although I fully conceive of your reluctance to name theſe perſons, I muſt pray you inſtantly to ſubject it to the importance of the object: Pleaſe either to give me their names in writing, or communicate them in confidence to the bearer; name the woman that Mr. Pinckney alludes to; tell me if any of the citizens attached to my office, and authorized by me to ſee the Envoys, have ſaid a word that had the leaſt affinity to the diſguſting propoſal made by X. and Y. to remit any ſum whatever, for *corrupt purpoſes*.

Mr. GERRY'S *Anſwer*

Paris, June 3, 1798.

CITIZEN MINISTER,

I have received your letter of the 1ſt inſt. in which after having repeated a part of mine of the 31ſt May, you urge me immediately to yield to the importance of the object, and to give you, &c.

As to the perſons deſignated by X Y and Z I will forward you their names in writing, under my hand and ſeal, *if you will aſſure me they ſhall not be publiſhed as coming from me*, although this meaſure does not appear to be neceſſary to diſcover them; and Z informs me that he will make himſelf known: as W has never ſaid a word to me relative to X, or any part of our communications, I preſume that the manifeſt inconvenience that would reſult to me from relying upon mere hearſay, is a ſufficient excuſe for omitting his name.

I cannot give you the name of any woman, no one has had any political conference with me ſince my arrival in Paris.

As to the citizens attached to your office, and authorized by you, to ſee the Envoys in your official communications, I cannot recollect one word from any of them that had the leaſt relation to the propoſitions made by X and Y, in their informal negociations, to pay money for *corrupt diſtributions*.

Accept, &c.

The Miniſter of Foreign Affairs to Mr. GERRY.

Paris, June 4, 1798.

SIR,

Your letter of yeſterday is juſt received. You may addreſs to me in perfect confidence the names that you announced under your hand and ſeal. I aſſure you they ſhall not be publiſhed as coming from you.

[*The names have in fact been ſent to the Miniſter, who inſtantly depoſited them with the proper authority*]

☞ *A letter follows the preceeding from* M. HAUTEVAL, *by which it appears that he is the perſon deſignated by Z and in which he repreſents that he acted only as meſſenger and interpreter in the communications that paſſed directly between the* Envoys *and the* Miniſter. *It appears from the commentary before mentioned that* Mr. GERRY *was viewed by the French government in a very different light from* Meſſrs. PINCKNEY *and* MARSHALL, *and by remaining in Paris be involved himſelf in the above mortifying if not degrading correſpondence.*

☞ READER!—Pleaſe now to read the deſpatches, *from our Envoys to Paris*, publiſhed three months ſince. If you have them not, ſend immediately and borrow, or buy them.

PARIS, June 15.

We believe that BUONAPARTE is already at the place of his deſtination, and that the Engliſh Admiral who is allowed to have no more than 10 ſhips, will not be able to overtake him.

The United States of America are threatened with a revolution. The friends of liberty furious againſt the Senate, and above all the Preſident, who openly eſpouſes the cauſe of the Engliſh, to the detriment of the Great Nation, diſavow their conduct. The Houſe of Repreſentatives partake in a great degree of this indignation againſt the accomplices of the Britiſh cabinet; and hardly will they wait the elections, which will take place in the autumn, to deſtroy their fatal influence.—[*Stories of this kind have been ſo often ſent from America, that we have no doubt they are really believed in* France]

BOSTON, Auguſt 25.

On Wedneſday arrived at Marblehead, ſchooner Hannah, Capt. Philip Beſom, 55 days from Bayonne in France.——On the Banks of Newfoundland ſpoke a fiſhing ſchooner that had fallen in with the brig Maria, Hatch, of Boſton, from Bourdeaux, that had met with the United States brig Sophia, from Havre, for Philadelphia, on board of which Mr. GERRY was a paſſenger.

NEWPORT, Aug. 28.

The following Gentlemen were this Morning elected to repreſent this Town in the General Aſſembly, viz GEORGE CHAMPLIN, Eſq; JOHN L. BOSS, Eſq; ARCHIBALD CRARY Eſq; Mr. ROBERT LAWTON, jun. Mr. EBENEZER BURRILL, and Mr. WALTER CHANNING.

When this Paper went to Preſs, the Votes in this Town for Repreſentatives in Congreſs, ſtood as follows: *Brown*, 214—*Tillinghaſt*, 33—*Champlin*, 230.—Scattering 3.

On Tueſday laſt the Frigate Conſtitution arrived here, and anchored a little to the weſtward of Goat Iſland. On entering the Harbour ſhe fired a ſalute, which was returned by the Garriſon at Fort Wolcott. The Citizens of this Town have, for a Week paſt, had the Satisfaction of contemplating and examining the Workmanſhip of this *Pride of our infant Navy*, as well as the Pleaſure of obſerving the good Order and Harmony which ſtill ſo happily prevail on board—when we conſider the expoſed and defenceleſs State of this Town and Harbour, we ought to be ſenſible of the peculiar Attention with which we are regarded by the National Government, in the Station which is allotted to the Frigate Conſtitution; with the Protection of ſo important a Member of the American Navy, we cannot but feel comparatively ſecure.—After procuring the neceſſary Supplies, ſhe Yeſterday Morning again ſailed in Purſuit of the Enemies of our Country.

The laſt Account from Philadelphia is dated on Thurſday laſt.—In the preceding 24 Hours, there had been 26 Burials.

Richard Dobbs Spaight, Eſq; is elected a Member of Congreſs, for North-Carolina, in the Room of M. Bryan, Eſq; deceaſed.

The State of Georgia have made it an Article in their New Conſtitution, that the Importation of Slaves into that State ſhall ceaſe, on the Firſt of October next, under a ſevere Penalty.

MARRIED.]—At Providence, Mr. NICHOLAS POWER, jun. Merchant, to Miſs ANNA MARSH, Daughter of the late Mr. Daniel Marſh.

—Mr. WILLIAM OXX, of Briſtol, to Miſs BETSY EVINS, of this Town.

—At Hamburgh, Monſieur LA FAYETTE, jun. to Madamoiſelle LA TOUR MAUBOURG.

—At Philadelphia, Mr. JOSIAH BLISS, of this Town, to Miſs NANCY RISHER, Daughter of Mr. Martin Riſher, of that City.

—At Nantucket, Mr. JAMES HOSIER, of this Town, to Miſs HANNAH EMMET, Daughter of Mr. Edward T. Emmet, of that Place.

—In this Town, on Wedneſday laſt, Mr. RALPH DE PASS, of Charleſton (S. C.) to Miſs SALLY JUDAH, Daughter of Mr. Hilel Judah.

—On Sunday Evening, by the Rev. Mr. Patten, Mr. JOHN GARDNER LADD, of Alexandria, Merchant, to Miſs SALLY EASTON, Daughter of Nicholas Eaſton, Eſq; of Middletown.

DIED.]—On Saturday the 11th inſt. at his Reſidence near Middletown (Delaware) the Hon. JOSHUA CLAYTON, Eſq; a Senator of the United States, from that State.

—At Philadelphia, Mr. THOMAS FISHER, Son of Mr. Miers Fiſher. A very promiſing Youth.

—At New York, Mr. WILLIAM GREENE WARD, aged 19, eldeſt Son of Col. Samuel Ward.

—At Boſton, Mrs. MARTHA CALLENDER, Wife of Mr. Joſeph Callender, and Daughter of Mr. Elihu Coggeſhall, of this Town, aged 50.

—At Providence, Miſs SALLY GLADDING Daughter of Mr. Benjamin Gladding——AUDRA GREENE, a reſpectable Member of the Society of Friends.—Mr. AMASA GRAY, aged 45 Years.

—At Eaſt-Greenwich, Mrs. RACHEL FRY, Conſort of Mr. Benj. Fry, in her 67th Year.

—In this Town, Miſs MARGARET FIKE, Daughter of Deacon Joſeph Fike, in the 23d Year of her Age.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

Diſtrict of Newport, Aug. 27.

ENTERED,	*From*
Sloop Eagle, Earl,	*New York*
—— *Two Brothers Shaw,*	*Somers*
—— *Polly Gladding,*	*Wilmington*
—— *George, Brown,*	*New York*
—— *Concord, Cahoone,*	*Ditto*
Schooner Hiram, Slocum,	*Frenchman's Bay*
CLEARED.	*for*
Brig William Rathbone,	*Barbadoes*
Sloop Fair American, Townſend,	*Mole St. Nicholas*
Brig Enterprize, Eddy,	*Hamburgh*
Sloop Fame, Bliſs,	*New York*
—— *Nancy, Matthewſon,*	*Charleſton*

For the Benefit of Mr. CHALMERS.

THEATRE.

NEWPORT.

[*Poſitively the laſt Night but One*]

On WEDNESDAY, Auguſt 29.

Will be preſented the celebrated TRAGEDY of

JANE SHORE.

Lord Haſtings,	Mr. Chalmers.
Duke of Glouceſter,	Mr. Turnbull,
Belmour,	Mr. S. Powell,
Catesby,	Mr. Dickinſon,
Ratcliffe,	Mr. Keder,
Earl of Derby,	Mr. Kenny,
Porter,	Mr. Price,
And, Shore, { *(diſguiſed as Dumont)* }	Mr. Hodgkinſon.
Alicia,	Mrs. Harper,
And, Jane Shore,	Mrs. S. Powell.

End of the Third Act, a celebrated PATRIOTIC SONG, written by Mr. MILNS called the "FEDERAL CONSTITUTION BOYS, AND WASHINGTON FOR EVER" (Adapted to the joint Tunes of WASHINGTON'S MARCH, and YANKEE DOODLE, to be ſung by Mr. HODGKINSON.)

After the Play, Mr. CHALMERS will recite the COMIC TALE of

TOM KING, And MONSIEUR TONSON.

To which will be added the favourite Muſical Entertainment of

THE HIGHLAND REEL.

Shelly,	Mr. Hodgkinſon,
Sandy,	Mr. Dickinſon,
Serjeant Jack,	Mr. Harper,
M'Gilpin,	Mr. Turnbull,
Captain Dafh,	Mr. S. Powell,
Laird of Col,	Mr. Price,
Laird of Roaſey,	Mr. Woods,
Crondy,	Mr. Kenny,
Apie,	Mr. Kedey,
Benin,	Miſs Harding,
And, Charley,	Mrs. Harper.
Jenny,	Miſs Brett,
Leſſes,	Mrs. Solomon, & Miſs Solomon,
And, Maggy,	Mrs. Hodgkinſon.

TO BE SOLD,

The FERRY on Eaſton's

Point (commonly called the Point-Ferry) and the Ferry anſwering to it on Conanicut; together with the two Boats, the Wharves, Stores, Buildings, and Land belonging to them.—At the Point Ferry, there are two Wharves, with a Range of Stores on each of them, and a Ferry Houſe, with a Garden belonging to it:—Alſo, a large Houſe-Lot, adjoining the Wanton-Eſtate, having a Front of 99 Feet, and being about 115 Feet in Depth.—On the Conanicut Side, beſides the Wharf, there is a large convenient Ferry-Houſe, lately built, and in perfect Repair, with Four Acres of good Land belonging to it. The above Property will be ſold upon reaſonable Terms, by

ABRAHAM R. ELLERY,
CHRISTOPHER G CHAMPLIN.

Newport, Auguſt 27, 1798.

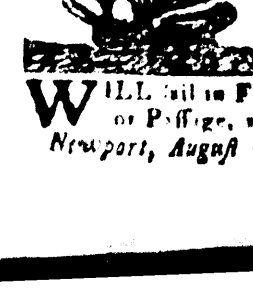
TO BE SOLD BY

ELISHA LAWTON,

A QUANTITY of excellent SOAL LEATHER, tanned by Mr. WILLIAM TRIPP, late of this Town.

Newport, Auguſt 27, 1798.

For Norfolk or Charleſton,



The Schooner

LAURA,

GILBERT CHACE, Maſter,

WILL ſail in Fifteen Days. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to ſaid Maſter.

Newport, Auguſt 27, 1798.

The epiſcopal clergy of New Jerſey have had a meeting, and after having reſolved that it was expedient for them to have a Biſhop to preſide over their church in that ſtate, chose the Rev. UZAL OGDEN, of Newark, to that office.

The Mayor of Baltimore has forbidden perſons and goods from Philadelphia from being admitted in that town, until they have been particularly examined by a Phyſician, or performed quarantine for 15 days.

August 24.

The Houſe of Aſſembly, on Saturday, in committee of the whole, agreed to a bill appropriating ONE MILLION TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, to be applied under the direction of the Preſident of the United States, to the Fortification and Defence of the Port of New-York.—and Two Hundred and Twenty one Thouſand Dollars, for the purchaſe of Arms, building of Arſenals, mounting of Cannon, &c. &c.

The Senate has unanimouſly agreed to the ADDRESS to the Preſident of the United States, reported by the joint committee.

NEW-LONDON, Aug. 22.

Yeſterday arrived here the ſchooner Good Intent, Leeds, in 35 days from Demarara, via St. Kitts and Tortola: She ſailed in a fleet conſiſting of 170 Engliſh and 60 Americans, under convoy of 6 frigates and ſloops of war. Pichegru and 3 or 4 of his unfortunate comrades were in the fleet on board a frigate.—Barthelemy remained unwell at Surinam.

By laſt Night's MAIL.

Freſh Foreign Intelligence.

SALEM, Auguſt 25.

Yeſterday Capt. Beſom arrived at Marblehead from Bayonne, in France. His original deſtination was to Bilboa; but he was taken by a French privateer, within a ſhort ſail of his port, and carried into Bayonne, where he found numbers of his countrymen, and other neutrals, the victims of a ſyſtem of plunder, which diſregards every principle of juſtice or morality. An indiſcriminate condemnation of captured property was carrying on at Bayonne; *that* taken from Americans & condemned, amounted to nearly a *million and a half* of dollars.—Capt. Beſom loſt his cargo, but by ſome compromiſe retained his veſſel, in which he brought home forty of his countrymen, and ſaved them from the alternative of entering on board French privateers, or ſtarving. The pretexts for condemning were of the moſt trivial kind, and amounted to nothing ſhort of a declaration of war againſt all neutral property.

They expected, at Bayonne, that theſe acts of rapine would finally rouſe the Americans to war, and that in conſequence their Weſt India colonies muſt fall; but theſe events they diſregarded as of no importance, ſo long as there was commerce for their privateers to prey upon.—New privateers, from 16 to 20 guns, were continually building and launching, and they were profeſſedly deſtined againſt the Americans, at whoſe conduct they affect to be much irritated.

But the merchants, and people of information, who were not immediately intereſted in privateering, diſcovered an uneaſineſs at the preſent ſtate of things, when they dared to expreſs their ſentiments, and appeared to be both tired of their government, and aſhamed of the injuries which were heaped upon the Americans.

The military themſelves, who are diſtributed throughout the country to keep the people in awe, begin to murmur; not at the cauſe in which they were engaged, but that their pay was conſiderably reduced.

There was a good deal of talk, at Bayonne, of an expectation that Spain would withdraw her connections with France. This would be extending the field of privateering, and encreaſing the emoluments of the Directory, who receive 15 per cent. of the amount of all prizes.

Capt. Beſom has favoured us with French papers to the 16th of June.

By the *Clef du Cabinet des Souverains*, of the 10th of June, it appears that the French government had received an Engliſh paper containing the deſpatches from the American Envoys to the Preſident of the United States, which were communicated by the Preſident to Congreſs on the 3 of April. In conſequence thereof the following letters paſſed between Mr. Gerry and M. Talleyrand; which letters are alſo publiſhed in the ſaid paper, after a *long*, *inſidious*, and in many reſpects *falſe*, commentary on the deſpatches. It does not appear that the deſpatches themſelves have ever been publiſhed in Paris.

☞ Intereſting Correſpondence.

The Miniſter of Exterior Relations [M. TALLEYRAND] *to* Mr. GERRY.

Paris, May 30, 1798.

I communicate to you, Sir, a London Gazette of the 15th of May (old ſtyle). You will therein ſee a very extraordinary publication. I cannot learn without ſurprize that ſome perfidious perſons have availed themſelves of the retired manner in which the Envoys of the United States chooſe to live, to make them propoſitions and hold with them converſations, the object of which evidently was to deceive them.—I beg you to let me know immediately the names of the perſons deſignated by the letters W X Y and Z and alſo the name of the lady whom Mr. Pinckney declares to have converſed with him on American affairs. If you have an objection to ſend them in writing, please to communicate them confidentially to the bearer. I rely on your zeal to enable the government to inveſtigate theſe intrigues, of which I congratulate *you* on not being the dupe, and in your deſire to ſee it perfectly ſatisfied.

Mr. GERRY'S *Anſwer.*

Paris, May 31, 1798.

Your letter, Citizen Miniſter of the 30th ult. and the Gazette to which it refers has been handed me. The laſt contains all the *informal negociations* communicated by the Envoys to their government.

If unauthorized perſons have come forward, or if having limited powers they have exceeded them, they have abuſed the French government and the Envoys; I am not competent to judge of this, as they did not produce any document whatever to prove that they were authorized to treat with us. The publications in queſtion ſuffice to ſhow, how very delicate my ſituation is, with reſpect to the names of theſe perſons, and they contain circumſtances which I hope will enable you to inveſtigate the affair without inſiſting upon further communications from me. Deſirous however to diſpel ſuſpicions by which innocent perſons may be embarraſſed, I have no objection to declare that three of the individuals alluded to are ſtrangers, and that the fourth acted only as a meſſenger and interpreter. You will obſerve, Citizen Miniſter, the extreme reluctance of the Envoys to this informal mode of treating, by their reply of October 30th, to certain propoſitions that had been made them. The 1ſt of November they determined to put an end to ſuch communications, and have kept their reſolution, in oppoſition to repeated attempts that have ſince been made. They nevertheleſs conſider it their duty to communicate every thing to their government.

Accept, Citizen Miniſter, the aſſurance of my profound Eſteem.

ELBRIDGE GERRY.

The Miniſter of Foreign Relations, to Mr. GERRY.

Paris, June 1, 1798.

I have received, Sir, your letter of yeſterday. You inform me, 1ſt, that the Gazette preſented you contains all the informal negociations communicated by the Envoys to their government; 2dly, That the perſons in queſtion have not produced to your knowledge any document whatever to ſhow that they were accredited; 3dly, That three of the individuals alluded to (*viz. in the order I have placed them, W. X. Y.*) are ſtrangers; the fourth, that is Z. hath acted only as a meſſenger and interpreter.

Although I fully conceive of your reluctance to name theſe perſons, I muſt pray you inſtantly to ſubject it to the importance of the object: Pleaſe either to give me their names in writing, or communicate them in confidence to the bearer; name the woman that Mr. Pinckney alludes to; tell me if any of the citizens attached to my office, and authorized by me to ſee the Envoys, have ſaid a word that had the leaſt affinity to the diſguſting propoſal made by X. and Y. to remit any ſum whatever, for *corrupt purpoſes.*

Mr. GERRY'S *Anſwer*

Paris, June 3, 1798.

CITIZEN MINISTER,

I have received your letter of the 1ſt inſt. in which after having repeated a part of mine of the 31ſt May, you urge me immediately to yield to the importance of the object, and to give you, &c.

As to the perſons deſignated by X Y and Z I will forward you their names in writing, under my hand and ſeal, *if you will aſſure me they ſhall not be publiſhed as coming from me*, although this meaſure does not appear to be neceſſary to diſcover them; and Z informs me that he will make himſelf known: as W has never ſaid a word to me relative to X, or any part of our communications, I preſume that the manifeſt inconvenience that would reſult to me from relying upon mere hearſay, is a ſufficient excuſe for omitting his name.

I cannot give you the name of any woman, no one has had any political conference with me ſince my arrival in Paris.

As to the citizens attached to your office, and authorized by you, to ſee the Envoys in your official communications, I cannot recollect one word from any of them that had the leaſt relation to the propoſitions made by X and Y. in their informal negociations, to pay money for *corrupt diſtributions.*

Accept, &c.

The Miniſter of Foreign Affairs to Mr. GERRY.

Paris, June 4, 1798.

SIR,

Your letter of yeſterday is juſt received. You may addreſs to me in perfect confidence the names that you announced under your hand and ſeal. I aſſure you they ſhall not be publiſhed as coming from you.

[*The names have in fact been ſent to the Miniſter, who inſtantly depoſited them with the proper authority*]

☞ *A letter follows the preceeding from* M. HAUTEVAL, *by which it appears that he is the perſon deſignated by Z and in which he repreſents that he acted only as meſſenger and interpreter in the communications that paſſed directly between the* Envoys *and the* Miniſter. *It appears from the commentary before mentioned that* Mr. GERRY *was viewed by the French government in a very different light from* Meſſrs. PINCKNEY *and* MARSHALL, *and by remaining in Paris he involved himſelf in the above mortifying if not degrading correſpondence.*

☞ READER!—Pleaſe now to read the deſpatches, from our Envoys to Paris, publiſhed three months ſince. If you have them not, ſend immediately and borrow, or buy them.

PARIS, June 15.

We believe that BUONAPARTE is already at the place of his deſtination, and that the Engliſh Admiral who is allowed to have no more than 10 ſhips, will not be able to overtake him.

The United States of America are threatened with a revolution. The friends of liberty furious againſt the Senate, and above all the Preſident, who openly eſpouſes the cauſe of the Engliſh, to the detriment of the Great Nation, diſavow their conduct. The Houſe of Repreſentatives partake in a great degree of this indignation againſt the accomplices of the Britiſh cabinet; and hardly will they wait the elections, which will take place in the autumn, to deſtroy their fatal influence.—[*Stories of this kind have been ſo often ſent from* America, *that we have no doubt they are really believed in* France]

BOSTON, Auguſt 25.

On Wedneſday arrived at Marblehead, ſchooner Hannah, Capt. Philip Beſom, 55 days from Bayonne in France.——On the Banks of Newfoundland ſpoke a fiſhing ſchooner that had fallen in with the brig Maria, Hatch, of Boſton, from Bourdeaux, that had met with the United States brig Sophia, from Havre, for Philadelphia, on board of which Mr. GERRY was a paſſenger.

NEWPORT, Aug. 28.

The following Gentlemen were this Morning elected to repreſent this Town in the General Aſſembly, viz GEORGE CHAMPLIN, Eſq; JOHN L. BOSS, Eſq; ARCHIBALD CRARY, Eſq; Mr. ROBERT LAWTON, jun. Mr. EBENEZER BURRILL, and Mr. WALTER CHANNING.

When this Paper went to Preſs, the Votes in this Town for Repreſentatives in Congreſs, ſtood as follows: *Brown*, 214—*Tillinghaſt*, 33—*Champlin*, 230.—Scattering 3.

On Tueſday laſt the Frigate Conſtitution arrived here, and anchored a little to the weſtward of Goat Iſland. On entering the Harbour ſhe fired a ſalute, which was returned by the Garriſon at Fort Wolcott. The Citizens of this Town have, for a Week paſt, had the Satisfaction of contemplating and examining the Workmanſhip of this *Pride of our infant Navy*, as well as the Pleaſure of obſerving the good Order and Harmony which ſtill ſo happily prevail on board—when we conſider the expoſed and defenceleſs State of this Town and Harbour, we ought to be ſenſible of the peculiar Attention with which we are regarded by the National Government, in the Station which is allotted to the Frigate Conſtitution; with the Protection of ſo important a Member of the American Navy, we cannot but feel comparatively ſecure.—— After procuring the neceſſary Supplies, ſhe Yeſterday Morning again ſailed in Purſuit of the Enemies of our Country.

The laſt Account from Philadelphia is dated on Thurſday laſt.—In the preceding 24 Hours, there had been 26 Burials.

Richard Dobbs Spaight, Eſq; is elected a Member of Congreſs, for North-Carolina, in the Room of M. Bryan, Eſq; deceaſed.

The State of Georgia have made it an Article in their New Conſtitution, that the Importation of Slaves into that State ſhall ceaſe, on the Firſt of October next, under a ſevere Penalty.

MARRIED.]—At Providence, Mr. NICHOLAS POWER, jun. Merchant, to Miſs ANNA MARSH, Daughter of the late Mr. Daniel Marſh.

—Mr. WILLIAM OXX, of Briſtol, to Miſs BETSY EVINS, of this Town.

—At Hamburgh, Monſieur LA FAYETTE, jun. to Madamoiſelle LA TOUR MAUBOURG.

—At Philadelphia, Mr. JOSIAH BLISS, of this Town, to Miſs NANCY RISHER, Daughter of Mr. Martin Riſher, of that City.

—At Nantucket, Mr. JAMES HOSIER, of this Town, to Miſs HANNAH EMMET, Daughter of Mr. Edward T. Emmet, of that Place.

—In this Town, on Wedneſday laſt, Mr. RALPH DE PASS, of Charleſton (S. C.) to Miſs SALLY JUDAH, Daughter of Mr. Hilel Judah.

—On Sunday Evening, by the Rev. Mr. Patten, Mr. JOHN GARDNER LADD, of Alexandria, Merchant, to Miſs SALLY EASTON, Daughter of Nicholas Eaſton, Eſq; of Middletown.

DIED]—On Saturday the 11th inſt. at his Reſidence near Middleſex (Delaware) the Hon. JOSHUA CLAYTON, Eſq; a Senator of the United States, from that State.

—At Philadelphia, Mr. THOMAS FISHER, Son of Mr. Miers Fiſher. A very promiſing Youth.

—At New York, Mr. WILLIAM GREENE WARD, aged 19, eldeſt Son of Col. Samuel Ward.

—At Boſton, Mrs. MARTHA CALLENDER, Wife of Mr. Joſeph Callender, and Daughter of Mr. Eliſha Coggeſhall, of this Town, aged 50

—At Providence, Miſs SALLY GLADDING Daughter of Mr. Benjamin Gladding.—— AUDRA GREENE, a reſpectable Member of the Society of Friends.—Mr. AMASA GRAY, aged 45 Years.

—At Eaſt-Greenwich, Mrs. RACHEL FRY, Conſort of Mr. Benj. Fry, in her 67th Year.

—In this Town, Miſs MARGARET FIKE, Daughter of Deacon Joſeph Fike, in the 23d Year of her Age.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

Diſtrict of Newport, Aug. 27.

ENTERED,	*From*
Sloop Eagle, Earl,	*New York*
—— *Two Brothers, Shaw,*	*Somerſet*
—— *Polly, Gladding,*	*Wilmington*
—— *George, Brown,*	*New York*
—— *Concord, Cahoone,*	*Ditto*
Schooner Hiram, Slocum,	*Frenchman's Bay*
CLEARED,	*for*
Brig William Rathbone,	*Barbice*
Sloop Fair American, Townſend,	*Mole St. Nicholas*
Brig Enterprize, Eddy,	*Hamburgh*
Sloop Fame, Bliſs,	*New York*
—— *Nancy, Matthewſon,*	*Charleſton*

For the Benefit of Mr. CHALMERS.

THEATRE.

NEWPORT.

[*Poſitively the laſt Night but One*]

On WEDNESDAY, Auguſt 29.

Will be preſented the celebrated TRAGEDY of

JANE SHORE.

Lord Haſtings,	Mr. Chalmers,
Duke of Glouceſter,	Mr. Turnbull,
Belmour,	Mr. S. Powell,
Cateſby,	Mr. Dickinſon,
Ratcliffe,	Mr. Kedey,
Earl of Derby,	Mr. Kenny,
Porter,	Mr. Price,
And, Shore, { *(diſguiſed as Dumont)* }	Mr. Hodgkinſon,
Alicia,	Mrs. Harper,
And, Jane Shore,	Mrs. S. Powell.

End of the Third Act, a celebrated PATRIOTIC SONG, written by Mr. MILNS called the "FEDERAL CONSTITUTION BOYS, AND WASHINGTON FOR EVER" (Adapted to the joint Tunes of WASHINGTON'S MARCH, and YANKEE DOODLE, to be ſung by Mr. HODGKINSON.)

After the Play, Mr. CHALMERS will recite the COMIC TALE of

TOM KING, And MONSIEUR TONSON.

To which will be added the favourite Muſical Entertainment of

THE HIGHLAND REEL.

Shelty,	Mr. Hodgkinſon,
Sandy,	Mr. Dickinſon,
Serjeant Jack,	Mr. Harper,
M'Gilpin,	Mr. Turnbull,
Captain Dafh,	Mr. S. Powell,
Laird of Col,	Mr. Price,
Laird of Raaſay,	Mr. Woolls,
Croudy,	Mr. Kenny,
Apie,	Mr. Kedey,
Benin,	Miſs Harding,
And, Charley,	Mrs. Harper.
Jenny,	Miſs Brett,
Leſſes,	Mrs. Solomon, & Miſs Solomon,
And, Maggy,	Mrs. Hodgkinſon.

TO BE SOLD,

The FERRY on Eaſton's Point (commonly called the Point-Ferry) and the Ferry anſwering to it on Conanicut; together with the two Boats, the Wharves, Stores, Buildings, and Land belonging to them.—At the Point Ferry, there are two Wharves, with a Range of Stores on each of them, and a Ferry Houſe, with a Garden belonging to it:—Alſo, a large Houſe-Lot, adjoining the Wanton-Eſtate, having a Front of 99 Feet, and being about 115 Feet in Depth.—On the Conanicut Side, beſides the Wharf, there is a large convenient Ferry-Houſe, lately built, and in perfect Repair, with Four Acres of good Land belonging to it. The above Property will be ſold upon reaſonable Terms, by

ABRAHAM R. ELLERY,
CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN.

Newport, Auguſt 27, 1798.

TO BE SOLD BY

ELISHA LAWTON,

A QUANTITY of excellent SOAL LEATHER, tanned by Mr. WILLIAM TRIPP, late of this Town.

Newport, Auguſt 27, 1798.

For Norfolk or Charleſton,

The Schooner

LAURA,

GILBERT CHACE, Maſter,

WILL ſail in Fifteen Days. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to ſaid Maſter.

Newport, Auguſt 27, 1798.

Mr Printer, if you will give this a Birth in your Paper, you will oblige
An Old Seafaring Friend.

AMERICAN UNION.

A NEW SONG.
Tune —"RULE BRITANNIA"

WHEN *Britain* with deſpotic ſway,
Would at her feet our freedom lay,
Would at &c.
We ſnis'd the Standard—to arms, to arms, we cry'd,
Our Patriots fought—they bled, they dy'd,
Independent Columbians, they would be,
Reſolv'd to periſh, or be free.

Great WASHINGTON did then command;
He led the bold Heroic Band,
He led &c.
They fought and conquer'd—*Columbia's* Sons were free,
Reſolv'd on Death or Liberty.
Independent Columbians they would be,
Reſolv'd to periſh or be free.

When *France* her ſtruggle firſt began
For Liberty, the Rights of Man,
For Liberty, &c.
Glowing with ardour—with ardour in her cauſe,
We ſcorn'd that Kings ſhould give her laws.
Independent—may Gallia ſtill be free,
They fought at firſt for Liberty.

But *France*, you now forget your friend,
Our Amity is at an end,
Our Amity &c.
You rob our Commerce inſult us on our coaſt,
Divide and Conquer is your boaſt.
Know proud Frenchmen united we will be
Reſolv'd to periſh, or be free.

Shall we to *France* a tribute pay,
Or at her feet our Freedom lay,
Or at &c.
Forbid it Heav'n, *Columbia's* freemen cry,
We will be free, or nobly die.
Know proud Frenchmen, united we will be
Reſolv'd on Death or Liberty.

United then with heart and hand,
Our Conſtitution ſtrongly ſtand,
Our Conſtitution &c.
Then raiſe the Standard, let this your motto be,
Our Fathers fought and ſo will we.
Hail Columbians united we will be,
Like them we'll conquer and be free.
CATO.

LONDON.

At a Meeting of the Commiſſioners, under the 7th Article of the American Treaty, on Monday, April 30 1798.

PRESENT,
JOHN TRUMBULL, Eſq.
JOHN NICHOLL, L. L. D.
JOHN ANSTEY Eſq.
CHRISTOPHER GORE Eſq.
WILLIAM PINCKNEY, Eſq.

ORDERED,

THAT all Perſons who have exhibited, or who may exhibit, Complaints to this Board, under the 7th Article of the Treaty, be requeſted to furniſh their Proofs in Support thereof on or before the 30th Day of February, 1799.

For FRANCIS MOORE, Secry.
(Signed) EDW MILLER Clerk.

N B. The diſſenting Partners are requeſted to inſert the above in their Newſpapers, for the Information of Claimants.

PACKETS are now provided, for carrying the public mails by water, between Philadelphia and Charleſton. They will leave Philadelphia on Friday's. The poſt by land will be continued twice a week, until an experiment is made, in regard to the expedition and regularity of the packets —If any perſon chooſes to have their letters ſent by land only, they will pleaſe to write the word (LAND) upon the letters; —otherwiſe they will be ſent by that conveyance which will firſt ſtart, after the letters are left at the Poſt-Office.

JOSEPH HABERSHAM, P. M. G.
Philad. Aug. 15, 1798.

New Goods.

John Bours, jun.

Reſpectfully informs his Friends and the Public in general, That he has juſt received, at his Store, directly oppoſite Geo. Marchi's,

A Beautiful Aſſortment

of the moſt faſhionable DRY GOODS, which he is determined to ſell very low.

J. B. jun. returns his Thanks to his Cuſtomers, and requeſts a Continuance of their Favours.

Houſe and Land for Sale.

THE Eaſterly Half of the double Houſe, in Griffin Street, oppoſite Mr. TILLEY's Rope Walk, with the Land thereunto belonging, will be Sold on reaſonable Terms.—For Particulars apply to

M. SEIXAS.

Newport, Auguſt 14, 1798.

JOHN BOURS,

At the Sign of the golden EAGLE,

INVITES his Friends, old Cuſtomers, and others, to his Shop, where a very handſome Aſſortment of GOODS, ſuitable for the Seaſon, juſt imported, will be found, upon as low Terms, for Caſh, as at any Store in the State.

Newport, June 5, 1798.

For SALE, by

Simeon Martin,

SIXTY Hogſheads of good Retailing Surinam Molaſſes,
15 Hogſheads of Old Windward Iſland Rum, 3d Proof,
300 Buſhels of St. Martin's Coarſe Salt,
Coffee by the Barrel,
Cotton, by the Bag;—and,
TICKETS in the Rhode-Iſland College LOTTERY.

Newport, May 28, 1798.

John Baker

Reſpectfully informs the Public, that he continues his Buſineſs as uſual and has for Sale, at his Store, formerly occupied by Mr. STEPHEN PIERCE, at the Head of Benitter's Wharf,

BRANDY by the Pipe, Quarter Caſk and Gallon, 1ſt, 2d, and 4th Proof
Weſt India Rum, by the Barrel or Gallon.
New England Rum by the Barrel or Gallon.
Geneva by the Barrel or Gallon.
Brown Sugar by the Barrel.
White Spaniſh Flote by Do.
Loaf Sugar by the Hundred or Loaf.
Flour by the Barrel, fine and ſuperfine.
Souchong Tea, by the Dozen or lb.
A general Aſſortment of Glaſs Ware.
Liverpool Crockery Ware, conſiſting of beſt printed, enamel'd, pencil'd, and common Ditto.
An elegant Aſſortment Morocco Shoes.
Coarſe and Fine Salt.
Alſo, a Variety of other Articles, in the Grocery Line, which he will diſpoſe of at a reduced Price for Caſh.

Gibbs & Channing

Have for Sale, for Caſh, or on a reaſonable Credit with approved Notes, payable at the Bank of Rhode-Iſland——

HYSON, Young Hyſon, Souchong, and Bohea TEAS, of the lateſt Importation, warranted to be of the firſt Quality, by the Whole Half, or Quarter Cheſts.
China, in Dining, Breakaſt, and Tea Setts, per Box.
Beſt St. Peterſburgh clean Hemp.
Cordage and Cables, of all Dimenſions
Spike Rods and Iron Hoops.
Jamaica Sugar, Windward Iſland Rum and Molaſſes per Hogſhead.
Beſt French Brandy and Holland Gin, fourth Proof, per But.
New-England Rum, by the Hogſhead, or Cargo, on ſhort Notice.
6 by 8, and 7 by 9. Window Glaſs, by the box or larger Quantity.
Superfine and fine Flour.
Tar, Pitch, Tarr, &c.

ATTENTION!

RENDEZVOUS for the Purpoſe of Recruiting a Company of ARTILLERISTS and ENGINEERS, ſtationed at Fort Wolcott, in Newport Harbour, is opened at Mr. SAMUEL VAUGHN's, on the Parade, where any Perſon deſirous of ſerving his Country will have an Opportunity to engage—The Term of Enliſtment will be 5 Years—Bounty given 12 Dollars—Monthly Pay to Artificers (ſuch as Carpenters, Wheelrights, and Blackſmiths) 10 Dollars per Month, Muſicians 6 Dollars, and Privates 5 Dollars—The Clothing is complete, Proviſions good, and a large Allowance—If unfortunately a Soldier ſhould get Sick, he will be healed free from Expence, and if wounded in the Service of his Country, will receive a Compenſation equal to his Diſability.

GOD BLESS THE PRESIDENT.

W. LITTLEFIELD,
Capt Corps Artilleriſts and Engineers.
Newport July 30th, 1798.

John Adams,

Leather Dreſſer and Glover,

Reſpectfully informs the Public,

THAT he has removed from his Shop, in Tanner-ſtreet, to that formerly occupied by Mr. AZARIAH ALBRO, in Broad ſtreet, at the Sign of the Buck and Gloves; where he continues to carry on the Leather-Dreſſing Buſineſs, in its various Branches.

He keeps conſtantly for Sale, Ladies' and Gentlemens' Gloves, of different Qualities, by the Dozen or ſingle Pair.—Alſo, Deer-Skin; white Calf and Lamb Skins, for welting; Waſh-Leather, for Breeches Linings; Hat and Spinning Wool, of different Qualities, &c. &c.

Newport, June 15, 1798.

Coffee-Houſe, Newport.

*** THE Public are reſpectfully informed, that a Book is now open at the Coffee-Houſe, for the purpoſe of obtaining Marine Information, which at the preſent important Period, muſt be highly intereſting to every Citizen.

All Captains and Maſters of Veſſels, who may arrive at this Port are requeſted to make Entries on ſaid Book, of their reſpective Arrivals, Voyages, &c. and all intereſting Intelligence which they may collect, of every Deſcription.

THE ARTILLERY COMPANY OF THE TOWN OF NEWPORT, with peculiar Sauſtaction (which Nothing but the moſt ardent Love of their Country can inſpire) inform their Fellow Citizens, that as the Proſpect of being uſeful approaches, their Numbers rapidly augment.

They feel aſſured, that each of their Fellow Citizens will ſee the Neceſſity of acquiring a Knowledge of Military Skill and Diſcipline—thereby rendering their Exertions far more efficacious, in Caſe of actual Service.

From theſe Conſiderations, they feel confident the Company will ſpeedily encreaſe to the formidable Number ſtipulated in the Charter.

HOLMES WEAVER, *Clerk.*
Newport, 4th Auguſt 1798.

TO BE SOLD

A Dwelling-Houſe, with a large Garden 133 Feet each Way, and Stable thereon, ſituate at the Head of Mulbroom Lane.—For further Particulars inquire of the Subſcriber on the Premiſes.

BENJAMIN B. CHURCH.
Newport, July 30, 1798.

FOR SALE,

THAT valuable Eſtate, late the Property of CALEB EARL, ſituate in Newport, on Rhode-Iſland, and about Fifty Rods from the State-Houſe, on Broad-Street.—It conſiſts of one large, convenient Dwelling Houſe, in good Repair, which ſtands on a Lot of about One Acre of Land, which has been improved as a Garden, in which there is a good Well of Water, with ſeveral other Lots on the oppoſite Side of the Street, which has been improved as a Meadow, and cuts about Six Tons of Hay yearly; with a Stable, and ſome other ſmall Tenements on ſaid Lots.—Said Premiſes will be ſold altogether, or in Parts, as may beſt ſuit the Purchaſer or Purchaſers.—For Terms apply to the Subſcriber, living on the Premiſes,

JOB CHALONER.

Newport, 6th Month, 16th, 1798.

Stephen Pierce

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Alſo, an Aſſortment of neat GUN LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT; a few Bags of ANNISEED, a Quantity of excellent MUSTARD in Bottles, a ſmall Aſſortment of GLASS WARE of ſuperior Quality, and an Aſſortment of CROCKERY WARE.

A Quanity of excellent Spaniſh SEGARS.

TO BE SOLD, BY

William Douglaſs,

At his Shop, in Broadway, very cheap for CASH.

ABOUT 600 ready made SHIRTS and SHEETS (Linen and Muſlin.
50 Wt. of the beſt Eſſence of Spruce.
Alſo, a general and good Aſſortment of Weſt India Goods, and a large Aſſortment of MOROCCO SHOES.

Newport, 24th July, 1798.

HOLMES WEAVER,

CABINET and CHAIR-MAKER,

Informs the Citizens of Newport, and its Vicinity,

THAT he has taken a SHOP, in MEETING-STREET, a little Northward of the Mercury Printing-Office, where he carries on the above Buſineſs, in all its various Branches.

He flatters himſelf, that an anxious Solicitude to pleaſe, will inſure him the Patronage of a generous Public, in an Art conducive to Elegance;—Aſſuring them they ſhall be ſupplied with every Article in his Line, as cheap as can be procured (of an equal Quality) in New York or Philadelphia.

The moſt faſhionable and approved Patterns ſhall be conſtantly procured, and neatly executed.

All Kinds of inlaid and ornamental Work done in the moſt fanciful Manner.

Likewiſe—beautiful Japan Varniſhing done at the moſt reduced Prices; which is the higheſt and moſt tranſparent Poliſh, hitherto invented.

☞ The above Varniſh may be applied to old Furniture, without the Trouble of removing it.

New-Bedford, July 30, 1798.

PROPOSALS

OF

Abraham Shearman, jun.

For printing in the Town of NEW BEDFORD, a weekly News-Paper, to be entitled,

THE COLUMBIAN COURIER.

CONDITIONS.

I. THE Columbian Courier will be publiſhed the Third Day of Tueſday Morning each Week, on good Paper of a Demy Size and with a new Type; will be handed to Subſcribers in Town at an early Hour, forwarded thoſe at a Diſtance by the firſt Conveyance.

II. The Price to Subſcribers will be One Dollar and Fifty Cents per Annum, or Forty two Numbers, excluſive of Poſtage; Seventy five Cents to be paid, on receiving the firſt Number; the ſucceeding Payments to be regularly made as they become due, at the End of each Quarter.—No Paper to be diſcontinued, 'till all arrearages are paid.

III. Thoſe Perſons in the Country who procure Subſcribers for Nine Papers, and become accountable for the Payment, ſhall receive One, for any as they may continue reſponſible for ſuch Number, as a Compenſation for their Trouble.

IV. The Publication will commence from as ſoon as a ſufficient Number of Subſcribers appear to encourage the Undertaking.

☞ *Advertiſements will be inſerted on reaſonable Terms.*

☞ Subſcriptions are received at the Coffee-Houſe, Newport, by J. RICHARDSON and Booksellers and other Gentlemen, who Subſcription Papers are left.

Mr Printer, of the Mercury, if you will give this a Birth in your Paper, you will oblige
An Old Seafaring Friend.

AMERICAN UNION.

A NEW SONG.
Tune —" RULE BRITANNIA."

WHEN *Britain* with despotic sway,
Would at her feet our freedom lay,
Would at &c.
We rais'd the Standard—to arms, to arms, we cry'd,
Our Patriots fought—they bled, they dy'd,
Independent Columbians, they would be,
Resolv'd to perish, or be free.

Great WASHINGTON did then command;
He led the bold Heroic Band,
He led &c.
They fought and conquer'd—*Columbia's* Sons were free,
Resolv'd on Death or Liberty.
Independent Columbians they would be,
Resolv'd to perish, or be free.

When *France* her struggle first began
For Liberty, the Rights of Man,
For Liberty, &c.
Glowing with ardour—with ardour in her cause,
We scorn'd that Kings should give her laws.
Independent—may Gallia still be free,
They fought at first for Liberty.

But *France*, you now forget your friend,
Our Amity is at an end,
Our Amity &c.
You rob our Commerce, insult us on our coast,
Divide and Conquer is your boast.
Know proud Frenchmen, united we will be,
Resolv'd to perish, or be free.

Shall we to *France* a tribute pay,
Or at her feet our Freedom lay,
Or at &c.
Forbid it Heav'n, *Columbia's* freemen cry,
We will be free, or nobly die.
Know proud Frenchmen, united we will be
Resolv'd on Death or Liberty.

United then with heart and hand,
Our Constitution firm shall stand,
Our Constitution &c.
Then raise the Standard, let this your motto be,
Our Fathers fought, and so will we.
Hail Columbians united we will be,
Like them we'll conquer and be free.

CATO.

LONDON.

At a Meeting of the Commissioners, under the 7th Article of the American Treaty, on Monday, April 30 1798.

PRESENT,
JOHN TRUMBULL, Esq
JOHN NICHOLL, L. L. D.
JOHN ANSTEY Esq
CHRISTOPHER GORE, Esq
WILLIAM PINCKNEY, Esq

ORDERED,

THAT all Persons who have exhibited, or who may exhibit, Complaints to this Board, under the 7th Article of the Treaty, be requested to furnish their Proofs in Support thereof, on or before the 10th Day of February, 1799.

For FRANCIS MOORE, Sec'ry.
(Signed) EDW MILLEY, Clerk.

N B. The different Printers are requested to insert the above in their Newspapers, for the Information of Claimants.

PACKETS are now provided, for carrying the public mails by water, between Philadelphia and Charleston. They will leave Philadelphia on Friday's. The post by land will be continued twice a week, until an experiment is made, in regard to the expedition and regularity of the packets —If any person chooses to have their letters sent by land only, they will please to write the word (LAND) upon the letters;—otherwise they will be sent by that conveyance which will first start, after the letters are left at the Post-Office.

JOSEPH HABERSHAM, P. M. G.
Philad. Aug. 15, 1798.

New Goods.

John Bours, jun.

Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public in general, That he has just received, at his Store, directly opposite Gen. Martin's,

A Beautiful Assortment of the most fashionable DRY GOODS, which he is determined to sell very low.

J. B. jun. returns his Thanks to his Customers, and requests a Continuance of their Favours.

House and Land for Sale.

THE Easterly Half of the double House, in Griffin Street, opposite Mr. TILLEY's Rope Walk, with the Land thereunto belonging, will be Sold on reasonable Terms.——For Particulars apply to

M. SEIXAS.
Newport, August 14, 1798.

JOHN BOURS,

At the Sign of the golden EAGLE,

INVITES his Friends, old Customers, and others, to his Shop, where a very handsome Assortment of GOODS, suitable for the Season, just imported, will be found, upon as low Terms, for Cash, as at any Store in the State.

Newport, June 5, 1798.

For SALE, by

Simeon Martin,

SIXTY Hogsheads of good Retailing Surinam Molasses,
15 Hogsheads of Old Windward Island Rum, 3d Proof,
1000 Bushels of St. Martin's Coarse Salt,
Coffee by the Barrel,
Cotton, by the Bag;—and,
TICKETS in the Rhode-Island College LOTTERY.

Newport, May 28, 1798.

John Baker

Respectfully informs the Public, that he continues his Business as usual and has for Sale, at his Store, formerly occupied by Mr. STEPHEN PIERCE, at the Head of Banister's Wharf,

BRANDY by the Pipe, Quarter Cask and Gallon, 1st, 2d, and 4th Proof
West India Rum, by the Barrel or Gallon.
New England Rum by the Barrel or Gallon.
Geneva by the Barrel or Gallon.
Brown Sugar by the Barrel.
White Spanish Flote by Do.
Loaf Sugar by the Hundred or Loaf.
Flour by the Barrel, fine and superfine.
Souchong Tea, by the Dozen or lb.
A general Assortment of Glass Ware.
Liverpool Crockery Ware, consisting of best printed, enamel'd, pencil'd, and common Ditto.
An elegant Assortment Morocco Shoes.
Coarse and Fine Salt.
Also, a Variety of other Articles, in the Grocery Line, which he will dispose of at a reduced Price for Cash.

Gibbs & Channing

Have for Sale, for Cash, or on a reasonable Credit with approved Notes, payable at the Bank of Rhode-Island——

HYSON, Young Hyson, Suchong, and Bohea TEAS, of the latest Importation, warranted to be of the first Quality, by the Whole Half, or Quarter Chests.
China, in Dining, Breakfast, and Tea Setts, per Box.
Best St. Petersburgh clean Hemp.
Cordage and Cables, of all Dimensions
Spike Rods and Iron Hoops.
Jamaica Sugar, Windward Island Rum and Molasses per Hogshead.
Best French Brandy and Holland Gin, fourth Proof, per Butt.
New-England Rum, by the Hogshead, or Cargo, on short Notice.
6 by 8, and 7 by 9. Window Glass, by the box or larger Quantity.
Superfine and fine Flour.
Tar, Pitch, Salt, &c.

ATTENTION!

RENDEZVOUS for the Purpose of Recruiting a Company of ARTILLERISTS and ENGINEERS, stationed at Fort Wolcott, in Newport Harbour, is opened at Mr. SAMUEL VAUGHN's, on the Parade, where any Person desirous of serving his Country will have an Opportunity to engage—The Term of Enlistment will be 5 Years—Bounty given 12 Dollars—— Monthly Pay to Artificers (such as Carpenters, Wheelrights, and Blacksmiths) 10 Dollars per Month, Musicians 6 Dollars, and Privates 5 Dollars —The Clothing is complete, Provisions good, and a large Allowance—If unfortunately a Soldier should get Sick, he will be healed free from Expence, and if wounded in the Service of his Country, will receive a Compensation equal to his Disability.

GOD BLESS THE PRESIDENT.
W. LITTLEFIELD,
Capt Corps Artillerists and Engineers.
Newport July 30th, 1798.

John Adams,

Leather Dresser and Glover,

Respectfully informs the Public,

THAT he has removed from his Shop, in Tanner-street, to that formerly occupied by Mr. AZARIAH ALBRO, in Broad street, at the Sign of the Buck and Gloves; where he continues to carry on the Leather-Dressing Business, in its various Branches.

He keeps constantly for Sale, Ladies' and Gentlemens' Gloves, of different Qualities, by the Dozen or single Pair.—Also, Deer-Skin; white Calf and Lamb Skins, for welting; Wash-Leather, for Breeches Linings; Hat and Spinning Wool, of different Qualities, &c.&c.

Newport, June 15, 1798.

Coffee-House, Newport.

*** THE Public are respectfully informed, that a Book is now open at the Coffee-House, for the purpose of obtaining Marine Information, which at the present important Period, must be highly interesting to every Citizen.

All Captains and Masters of Vessels, who may arrive at this Port are requested to make Entries on said Book, of their respective Arrivals, Voyages, &c. and all interesting Intelligence which they may collect, of every Description.

THE ARTILLERY COMPANY OF THE TOWN OF NEWPORT, with peculiar Satisfaction (which Nothing but the most ardent Love of their Country can inspire) inform their Fellow Citizens, that as the Prospect of being useful approaches, their Numbers rapidly augment.

They feel assured, that each of their Fellow Citizens will see the Necessity of acquiring a Knowledge of Military Skill and Discipline—thereby rendering their Exertions far more efficacious, in Case of actual Service.

From these Considerations, they feel confident the Company will speedily encrease to the formidable Number stipulated in the Charter.

HOLMES WEAVER, *Clerk.*
Newport, 4th August '98.

TO BE SOLD.

A Dwelling-House, with a large Garden 133 Feet each Way, and Stable thereon, situate at the Head of Mulbroom Lane.—— For further Particulars inquire of the Subscriber on the Premises.

BENJAMIN B. CHURCH.
Newport, July 30, 1798.

FOR SALE,

THAT valuable Estate, late the Property of CALEB EARL, situate in Newport, on Rhode-Island, and about Fifty Rods from the State-House, on Broad-street.—— It consists of one large, convenient Dwelling House, in good Repair, which stands on a Lot of about One Acre of Land, which has been improved as a Garden, in which there is a good Well of Water, with several other Lots on the opposite Side of the Street, which has been improved as a Meadow, and cuts about Six Tons of Hay yearly; with a Stable, and some other small Tenements on said Lots.——Said Premises will be sold altogether, or in Parts, as may best suit the Purchaser or Purchasers.——For Terms apply to the Subscriber, living on the Premises,

JOB CHALONER.
Newport, 6th Month, 16th, 1798.

Stephen Pierce

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Also, an Assortment of neat GUN LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT; a few Bags of ANNISEED, a Quantity of excellent MUSTARD in Bottles, a small Assortment of GLASS WARE of superior Quality, and an Assortment of CROCKERY WARE.

A Quanity of excellent Spanish SEGARS.

TO BE SOLD, BY

William Douglass,

At his Shop, in Broadway, very cheap for CASH.

ABOUT 600 ready made SHIRTS and SHEETS (Linen and Muslin.
50 Wt. of the best Essence of Spruce.
Also, a general and good Assortment of West India Goods, and a large Assortment of MOROCCO SHOES.

Newport, 24th July, 1798.

HOLMES WEAVER,

CABINET and CHAIR-MAKER,

Informs the Citizens of Newport, and its Vicinity,

THAT he has taken a SHOP, in MEETING-STREET, a little Northward of the Mercury Printing-Office, where he carries on the above Business, in all its various Branches.

He flatters himself, that an anxious Solicitude to please, will insure him the Patronage of a generous Public, in an Art conducive to Elegance;—Assuring them they shall be supplied, with every Article in his Line, as cheap as can be procured (of an equal Quality) in New-York or Philadelphia.

The most fashionable and approved Patterns shall be constantly procured, and neatly executed.

All Kinds of inlaid and ornamental Work, done in the most fanciful Manner.

Likewise—beautiful Japan Varnishing done at the most reduced Prices; which is the highest and most transparent Polish, hitherto invented.

☞ The above Varnish may be applied to old Furniture, without the Trouble of removing it.

New-Bedford, July 30, 1798.

PROPOSAL
OF
Abraham Shearman, jun.

For printing in the Town of NEW-BEDFORD, a weekly News-Paper, to be entitled,

THE COLUMBIAN COURIER

CONDITIONS.

I. THE Columbian Courier will be published the Third Day or Tuesday Morning of each Week, on good Paper of a Demy Size and with a new Type; will be handed to Subscribers in Town at an early Hour, and forwarded those at a Distance by the first Conveyance.

II. The Price to Subscribers will be One Dollar and Fifty Cents per Annum, or for Fifty two Numbers, exclusive of Postage: Seventy five Cents to be paid, on receiving the first Number; the succeeding Payments to be regularly made, as they become due, at the End of each Quarter.—No Paper to be discontinued, till accounted for.

III. Those Persons in the Country who procure Subscribers for Nine Papers, and become accountable for the Payment, shall receive One, so long as they may continue responsible for that Number, as a Compensation for their Trouble.

IV. The Publication will commence, as soon as a sufficient Number of Subscribers appear to encourage the Undertaking.

☞ *Advertisements will be inserted at a reasonable Price.*

‡‡ Subscriptions are received at the Coffee House, Newport,—by J. RICHARDSON, Esq. Postmaster, and other Gentlemen, who will have Subscription Papers left.